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SATURDAY NIGHT

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—Photo by Karsh.

Tall, suave, white-haired Bernard M. Baruch, the millionaire Wall Street speculator who directed industrial mobilization in the last war as Chairman of the War Industries Board, was called back into government service in this one as special advisor in the administration's drive to stem inflationary trends.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Vengeance in Europe

THERE is little comprehension on this continent of the state of feeling left in the previously occupied countries of Europe upon the departure of the Germans. It is that of a country which is going through the last and most desperate stages of a civil war. Collaborationists and anti-collaborationists hate one-another with almost unbelievable intensity, not because their ideals and principles are different, but because in the pursuit of those ideals they have for four years been murdering one-another and delivering one-another up to torture and death. The ordinary machinery of justice is incapable of dealing with such a situation, and there is often no "legitimate" government to operate it.

In this conflict it was inevitable that the most active and convinced among the collaborationists should be found among the well-to-do classes, and the most ardent anti-collaborationists among the Communists and left-wing parties generally. France alone has the enormous advantage over the other liberated countries, of having possessed throughout the occupation period both an overwhelming anti-collaborationist majority at home, and an anti-collaborationist leader in exile who commands the complete loyalty of that majority. The restoration of France this week to the family of free nations is the most reassuring event with which the year of the rebuilding of Europe could be ushered in.

Even in France lynchings and assassinations have accompanied General de Gaulle's attempts to moderate the demand for vengeance. In other liberated countries the situation is and will remain infinitely more difficult. Mr. Churchill says that British intervention was necessary in Greece if widespread massacre was to be prevented. But the question is bound to arise, how far we can afford to use Allied troops, who are obviously still much needed to cope with Germans, for the purpose of enforcing "law and order" in many parts of Europe where law has long ceased to have any basis in legitimate government, and order might perhaps better be reestablished by allowing the civil war to proceed to a conclusion.

Danger in Cities

THE whole structure of municipal government in the larger Canadian cities is in danger of losing its democratic character, and citizens who are really concerned for the good management of their municipality should be doing some very serious thinking about it. The reason for the decay is perfectly simple and obvious. It is impossible to maintain in the minds of the great majority of the municipal electors either an adequate interest in, or an adequate knowledge of, the affairs of their city; yet they are called upon once every twelve months to select the whole body of representatives who will have to run those affairs for the ensuing year. The result is that only a minority exercise their franchise, and even of that minority a large proportion have but the most fragmentary idea of the character and policies of the men whom they vote for and against.

This situation is an open invitation to energetic and self-seeking minority groups to impose themselves on an uninterested electorate, and the wonder is that they have not done so with more disastrous effect. The Communists are the ablest and most energetic of these groups, but their electoral power is as yet limited to a few wards in each city. They have been wise enough not to operate as a party, thus avoiding the error into which the C.C.F. fell two years ago; in the difficult days of readjustment after the war they are likely to extend their influence considerably, especially in cities like Toronto and Vancouver.

But so far the evil results of public apathy have shown themselves, not so much in undue

(Continued on Page Three)

NAME IN THE NEWS

Harry Sedgwick Figures the First Thing Is to Have Your Audience

By ERIC KOCH

"FROM Onion-peeler To Radio Magnate", or "From Three-Dollar-A-Week Boy to Dollar-A-Year-Man": these are suitable titles for Harry Sedgwick's success-story. The head of CFRB, and director of the War Information Board's New York office, is a text-book example of the North-American self-made man.

When he was about ten (roughly forty years ago) his family moved to Toronto straight from Yorkshire. Except for the purpose of voting, he has never been inside a high school. Instead, he drove butcher-wagons, sold newspapers, and peeled onions. Soon he was attracted by the show and theatrical business, and worked his way up to the heights of Eastern General Manager of the Famous Players Canadian Corporation. He has now been "in radio" for fourteen years. Harry Sedgwick, however, is not a broadcaster (except for the occasional Christmas message); he is not a showman, but a businessman, an expert publicity man. In fact, there are few people in Canada who know as much about "building audiences" as he does.

That is why he is superbly qualified for the job of publicizing Canada in the United States. Two years ago, when he started his work for the W.I.B., Americans were uninterested, because uninformed, about Canadian achievements. Now, very largely thanks to him, there is a continuous flow of Canadian news to American media of information.

Keeping Up The Wind

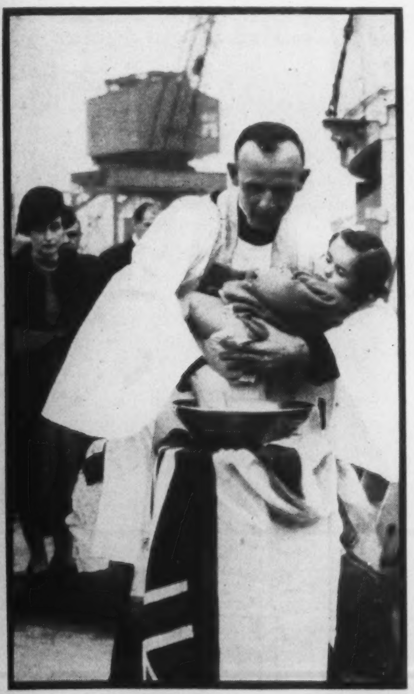
Sedgwick is very North-American. He has piercing blue eyes, is distinctly stocky, and smokes cigars. Those who work with him describe him as very generous, and remarkably energetic. They quote the significant saying of an old lady who knew Harry as a boy, pumping the pipe-organ in church: "Our Harry," she said, "never let the wind die yet."

He has a passion for Canada's proverbial "wide open spaces", and longs for them in his downtown New York office. He loves fishing and hunting, and is greatly looking forward to the days when he will again have time to spare for his favorite sports.

He will certainly return to CFRB after he has finished his job in New York. At the moment he directs his organization by an elaborate system of remote control, very often coming up to Toronto for week-ends. He has tremendous knowledge of radio and its future. Private radio in Canada, he believes, is here to stay. There is no chance for the C.B.C. to become a kind of state-monopoly like the B.B.C.

"Look," he says, "the C.B.C. depends on private radio. A corporation which is financed the way the C.B.C. is simply cannot afford to buy the only programs to which people are prepared to listen." And he proceeds to quote Jack Benny's salary ($25,000 a performance). "Do you think the C.B.C. could afford to pay that?"

All right then, you say, let's do without Jack Benny. It's not a very good educational program, anyway. "Ah," says Harry Sedgwick, "then our Canadian listeners will perform a very simple operation. They will turn the dial and listen to him from American stations. You cannot monopolize the air-waves as long as Americans live south of us."



Christened on board the destroyer, HMS "Versatile", commanded by her father, Lieut. A. E. Harper, R.N., fifteen-months-old Berenice Harper was a most interested spectator as well as the chief participant. The christening had been held up to await her father's return from duty in the East, but full naval tradition was observed — with the inverted ship's bell used as the font.

A Peculiar Situation

There is no basis of comparison between Canadian and English, or any other, radio. The problem we have to face is an entirely different and particularly tough one, since we have to compete with American stations. And Canada has two languages, and our radio stations must serve one more time-zone than American stations.

There are other reasons why Harry Sedgwick thinks private radio will last in Canada. Privately sponsored programs are much less hampered, he believes than sustaining ones. The government is infinitely more exposed to criticism than private companies, and is necessarily more sensitive to public opinion.

"Look what they did to Claire Wallace. They kicked her off the air, just because she got $200 a week from the War Finance Committee. She had the largest audience in her line in Canada. People are prepared to pay ten times that amount to their sales managers, but when the government pays that much they resent it. Look at the way our M.P.'s are paid, and to the public reaction to any suggestion of an increase in salary. People are extremely touchy when it comes to spending public money. And nobody objects to private companies spending a lot."

The result of all this is that only private radio can afford to buy the top programs. Out of the thirty-two programs which in Canada get the largest audiences, not a single one is sustaining. "It may sound trite," says Harry Sedgwick, "but the important thing about radio is to have an audience."

Even the B.B.C., he says, can't hold audiences in the face of private competition. Masses of people before the war listened to Radio Luxembourg and Radio Normandie. "I wonder what will happen if and when Eire decides to build private radio stations after the war. . ."

Radio Education

He does not, however, believe that the necessity of building large audiences precludes the chance to do a good educational job. Of course he knows that he can put on an excellent series of straight French lessons, and that nobody will listen to them. "The trouble with education on the radio is that it is different from sending a boy to school. You can't send listeners into a corner for not learning their lessons properly." So the only way to do it is to "sugar-coat" education. He points to the quiz-programs which have passed on to the public a tremendous amount of positive knowledge of geography, economics, politics: everything. For seven years CFRB has put on "Treasure Trail", and during those years they have received about ten million letters; recently as many as 90,000 for a single program. There are only two or three gag questions out of an average weekly number of about fifteen, but Harry Sedgwick thinks that even a question such as "Are the ears of a cow in front of or behind the horns?" fulfills an educational function.

There is no reason, he thinks, why private companies cannot sponsor valuable educational programs such as the C.B.C.'s series "Of Things To Come". In fact, some years ago CFRB carried a sponsored program not altogether different called "Let's Disagree". Even so, the trouble is that "Of Things To Come" would have to be heavily sugar-coated to build up a sufficiently large audience to attract a sponsor.

Canada's military achievements, he believes, get *more* than their share of friendly discussion in the U.S., considering their numerical importance in the over-all picture. This is especially true since D-Day, and the creation of the First Canadian Army. Two years ago Americans were only vaguely aware of Canada's existence. They knew that somewhere in the north there was a foreign country which was not altogether unfriendly.

Americans don't look north possessively, he says. They fully realize that Canada is a separate, independent country. But they find it hard to understand why they have to fill out so many forms, and face so many inspectors, on the American-Canadian border. When they are told, however, that it is the same for Canadians who come to the States, tney understand that it is an inevitable evil. On the whole, Harry Sedgwick is surprised by the extreme friendliness of American newspapers towards Canada. Even those papers which are known as anti-British are usually not anti-Canadian.

American Interest

His office distributes background material on Canadian events to the large news and editorial syndicates. Americans, he says, are particularly interested (apart from our military exploits) in our achievements in the economic field. They consider us as pioneers in that sphere, a sort of guinea-pigs for experiments in economic control. It is generally thought inevitable that a measure which has been successfully introduced into Canada's economic life will similarly be introduced into America's. They are also greatly interested in our Victory Loan Campaigns, and have adopted one or two of our slogans, e.g. "Back the Attack". Our loan subscription figures, in proportion to our wealth and population, are considered marks to be shot at, and get a lot of publicity in the U.S. press.

In view of the fact that about eighty million Americans go to the movies in a single week, the importance of the screen for the purpose of public information can hardly be exaggerated.

Naturally, Mr. Sedgwick has particularly strong views on the role American radio can play in publicizing Canada's achievements. An excellent way, he thinks, of making Americans conscious of Canada's proximity and cultural resemblance, is to have top programs originate here. Jack Benny, Information Please (with Mike Pearson as guest), Kate Smith, Truth and Consequences: all these programs have recently been broadcast from Canada, very largely as a result of Mr. Sedgwick's activities.

But there are other ways of bringing Canada to the attention of the American public. Mr. Sedgwick is seeing to it that Canadian personality stories (especially those of distinguished military figures) are included in such programs as "Men in Action", "We the People", etc. All aspects of U.S.-Canadian cooperation greatly interest the Americans. When he wanted to make it known among the public that 47% of the convoy duties in the North Atlantic were being undertaken by the Canadian navy, he saw to it that the dramatic broadcast of a shipwreck mentioned that fact. "The important thing is to hang your story on a concrete incident," he says, revealing his expert knowledge of how to get things across.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Presenting a Simple, Easy Way of Disintegrating Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR citation of October 28, of the "ingenuity of the Saskatchewan government in drawing distinctions between different kinds of taxable objects which have never been drawn before and in its intention to differentiate between income derived from investment paid by debtors in the province to creditors in the province" and that "to creditors outside the province" begins the examination of an interesting situation.

In British Columbia it was long the practice for the Provincial Government, in setting its income tax, to make income from investments in B.C. industries free of income tax in B.C. and also, I think, from investment in B.C. bonds.

Such practices, if or when provinces recover authority over income taxes, would be terribly disintegrating of the country as a whole. It would be interesting to have some news of just how far such practices have gone in the various provinces in respect of both income taxes and other taxes.

Victoria, B.C. E. H. DAVIDSON.

Calling Mr. Rasky

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of November 11, there is an article by Frank Rasky, "Mental Hygienist: He Straightens out Children's Tangled Lives."

It says that the Toronto agency is a lone voice crying out in the wilderness of Canadian education. "With the exception of Ottawa, which hires one psychiatrist only to look after the mental needs of its children, Canadian cities are sorrowfully behind the times."

May I say that for the past ten years there has been attached to the Winnipeg School Board, a very competent Psychiatrist, who is also a graduate of Medicine. Dr. Brian Bird is in charge of this Department.

Dr. Bird with his Assistants, carries out the identical work, with identical problems, in school children and in private patients, as the article ascribes to Dr. Lewis, and with as much success.

GORDON CHOWN, M.D.

Winnipeg, Man.

Roy vs. Kirkconnell

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE purpose of my article on September 2 was not to re-open the old controversy between Poles and Czechs but to give the real facts of the Teschen dispute.

Professor Kirkconnell had stated (a) that Poland had an historical right to the Teschen territory; (b) that Poland had also a rightful claim on national grounds in view of population statistics; (3) that the Czechs refused a plebiscite because they were afraid of the result.

I showed in my reply (a) that it was the Czechs and not the Poles who had the historical right to the territory; (b) that the statistics were false; (c) that the plebiscite was dropped against the recommendation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of both Houses of Parliament of Czechoslovakia.

In rejoinder Professor Kirkconnell said that Czechoslovakia had no historical right to the territory because "the Czechs were among the loudest in rejecting 'legitimate historical rights'—in the case of other people." How does this invalidate the Czech historical right?

Professor Kirkconnell explained that his statistics referred only to two counties, although he himself gave them out as the figures for the whole territory of the Duchy.

Finally Professor Kirkconnell asserted that Dr. Benes himself admitted in his book "the illegality of the whole Czechoslovak position" and "that the plebiscite was dropped probably at Czech instigation."

Nowhere in Dr. Benes' book *Problémy nové Evropy a zahranicni politika Ceskoslovenska* is there any admission of the illegality of the Czech position. To the charges made against him in the National Assembly Dr. Benes replied: "The Czechoslovak delegation maintained the historical right to the whole territory of the Duchy consistently, but the peace conference rejected the principle. This does not mean that we could not or should not have asserted that right on every occasion, not only at the conference but a long time before. When this principle was rejected we had to use other arguments."

For the same reason he opposed the solution by plebiscite in April, 1919. It was only when the Czech historical claim was overruled by the Big Four that the Czechoslovak Delegation accepted the plebiscite. The plebiscite was not held because the Polish Committee of Foreign Affairs was opposed to it.

Dr. Benes ultimately accepted the direct decision by the Four Powers at the Spa Conference in July, 1920. His reason for doing so was because he had to yield to the will of the Supreme Council which wanted to put an end to the quarrel at once.

One thing is certain. It is senseless to rehash a dispute of twenty-five years ago, which, moreover was rightfully and finally settled and the settlement accepted by both parties.

There is no possible justification for the arbitrary and violent tearing up of that settlement by Poland in 1938 during the Munich agony of her neighbor.

Kingston, Ont. JAMES A. ROY.

Saving Up Leaves

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

TODAY I came across a detailed list of the courses available to service men at Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities; the subjects taken by some of the top-ranking professors in the land. It is a fine gesture towards the morale building of the men in uniform.

If this can be done overseas why can't our Canadian Universities make a similar contribution? We all know of their correspondence courses available to service men at very low rates, and these courses are greatly appreciated. Couldn't they go one better?

If the Army would allow a man to save up his 48 hour leaves, say, four at a time, and permit him to take a University course during his long leave he would return to his regiment very much refreshed mentally. Many men in the services today have senior matriculation or part of a University course to their credit and they would really appreciate some such plan as I have suggested.

On Active Service MURRAY KASH.

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The Front Page

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exercise of power by minority groups, as in a general low level of representation. The office of alderman, although one of great responsibility, is not one of dignity and prestige. It is ceasing to be a stepping-stone to a career in the Legislature or Parliament. It tends to be acquired more by ability at glad-handing and getting small jobs for constituents than by any more important quality, for the people who can be relied upon to vote are those to whom the glad hand and the small job are important factors. The result throughout the cities of the Dominion is city councils without cohesion, without imagination and without energy, quite incapable of dealing competently with the vast problems of reconstruction.

One very obvious improvement would be a much longer term of office, at least two years and possibly three, which would allow of some continuity of program and would probably promote more co-operation between aldermen of similar views under more experienced leadership. It would be vastly easier for the electors, at the end of such a term, to judge of the policies of a majority group and an opposition group than it now is to judge of the record of an individual alderman who may have voted "left," "right," progressive and good-old-times all at the same meeting of Council

This is "Canada"

THE name of this country is not, as commonly supposed (and as printed across most of its maps), "the Dominion of Canada." It is simply "Canada." Nowhere in the British North America Act is the country referred to as anything but simply "Canada." It is declared to be a Dominion — "one Dominion under the name of Canada,"—but it was never contemplated that "Dominion" should be part of its name, as "Kingdom" is part of the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

This is but one of many inconsistencies pointed out by Professor Chester Martin in his lecture on "The British Commonwealth," now available as an offprint from the *Canadian Historical Review*. What is the "British Empire"? Is it larger or smaller than the "British Commonwealth"? The *Statesman's Year Book*, Mr. Martin tells us, says that Commonwealth equals Empire (Britain and dependencies) plus Dominions. This brings India, for example, into the Commonwealth, not in its own right but as a dependency of a Commonwealth country, and throws Canada and the other Dominions out of the Empire. On the other hand, as Mr. Martin also points out, in the King's title India is made an empire in itself, since he is "Emperor of India."

It may be doubted whether there is today much connection between the idea of Empire and that of Emperor. The Roman Empire was the realm of the Roman Emperor. The British Empire is not and never was the realm of any Emperor; it is the territory ruled by the Crown acting with the "advice and consent" of the British Parliament, that is to say the whole area for which the British Parliament effectively, and not merely nominally, legislates. (Nominally, through its responsibility for Canada's constitution, that Parliament legislates for Canada, but effectively it does so only on Canada's say-so, which makes Canada part of the Commonwealth and not of the Empire.)

When we think of the Commonwealth it is usually as a body of nations each with its own legislative power. Our attention is on the electorates which wield that legislative power, rather than on the territories over which their legislation extends. Hence we fail to think of Great Britain as bringing India, etc., into the Commonwealth. Yet it is only through the Commonwealth that Canada has any association with India or with any other dependency of Great Britain—or of Australia either for that matter. We are not a sister dependency, nor are we in the slightest degree a legislating authority, to India. But we are "freely associated" with Great Britain, and through that association we are associated also with all that country's dependencies—until they become independent and we associate with them directly.

BACKWARD LOOK

Yesterday, yesterday!
All the eleven millions talking of yesterday!

A girl, rose-tinted and fair,
Bright sunlight caught in her hair!
And he, the lad of her choice,
Felt the warm glow of her voice,
Saw glory and joy in her glance
At the end of the dinner-dance,
And softly breathed in her ear
The words she trembled to hear.

Oh, but the years, the pitiless years, all fled
And the beauty of yesterday dead.

Fathers, diligent, strong,
Mothers, sweet as a song,
Telling us how to walk
Worthily, chary of talk,
Thinking of duty and peace,
Knowing that war must cease,
Telling us often the price
Of lazy living and vice.

Oh, but the years, the pitiless years, all fled
And the wisdom of yesterday dead.

Sir Wilfrid, honest and wise,
Gallic in grace and in guise,
English in eloquence, —
Kindly with foes, but tense!
Ready to crouch and spring
At black-feathered lies on the wing.
Holding his friends for aye
In his certain but courtly way.

Oh, but the years, the pitiless years, all fled!
And the statesmen of yesterday dead.

What of today and tomorrow,
Dripping with death and with sorrow?
Statesmen pallid with doubt,
Grace and beauty shut out,
Lads running wild to defeat,
Blasphemous maids on the street!
—Now, with a world to mend,
THINK, and let memories end.

J. E. MIDDLETON

CO-OPERATION CONUNDRUM

(Copyright in All Countries.)

Annuities Again

THE subject of income tax on annuities is of inextinguishable interest. The Dominion Government has of late taken refuge in the doctrine that annuities purchased by payments which were exempted from income tax when the purchase was made are properly taxable. It is a plausible proposition which contains innumerable difficulties, but whatever may be its plausibility and its difficulties there is nothing about it in the Act. The Act says merely that taxable income includes annuities received under contract except when "arising from any annuity contract entered into prior to the 25th day of June, 1940" and not exceeding a certain annual amount. (An annual payment for a fixed number of years is held not to be an annuity.)

This definition does not say a word about who entered into the contract, or who paid the price of the annuity, or whether the price was deductible from taxable income or not. It requires only that there be a contract which produces an annuity, that that contract be of a certain age in point of date, and that the annuity be not over a certain sum. How, in these conditions, the taxing authorities can inquire into any other details of the contract we cannot understand; but we are informed that they do.

An annuity contract is an exchange of present money for the promise of future money. The fact that the total amount of the future money is contingent upon the length of life of the annuitant has never seemed to us a valid consideration, because on the average the annuitants as a group get precisely what their life expectancy calls for, the short-lived ones providing the extra funds required by the long-lived ones. The individual contract, like the life insurance contract, is a wagering contract in which the wager is really an anti-wager, a covering wager to meet the natural and inevitable risk of a too-long life just as life insurance meets the risk of a too-short one.

This promise of future money may be paid for in various different ways. The present money may be paid in a single lump sum, or in a series of annual instalments. It may be paid by the annuitant or by somebody else. To inquire into the tax-freeness or otherwise of these payments, with a view to determining the tax-freeness of the annuity, seems to us to be neither justified by the Act nor workable in practice. The amount of tax-freeness is astonishingly variable. Payments made by the employer of the annuitant instead of the annuitant himself have apparently always been exempt. Lump sum payments made by the annuitant have never been exempt beyond an insignificant amount. Annual payments made by the annuitant have in some cases been exempt and in others not; they were not exempt at all from 1920 to 1930, they are not exempt now when made directly by the annuitant, they are exempt up to $300 when made by the annuitant but through the agency of the employer ("retained . . . from the remuneration"). Up to the last two or three years the benefit resulting from the tax-freeness of the advance payments has been insignificant (because of low rate of income tax) compared with the benefit which would accrue from freeing the "return of capital" portion of the present annuity income.

We implore the taxing authorities to recognize and act upon these three simple propositions: (1) that the purchase of an annuity contract is an exchange of present money for future money; (2) that the fulfilment of that contract is in part a repayment of the sums paid in and in part a payment of interest or other earnings resulting from the use of those sums in the interval; and (3) that the repayment element, which is calculable without any difficulty, is not properly taxable. Acceptance of these propositions would in our opinion obviate the necessity for any exemption on the purchase payments—an exemption which can never apply to more than a certain class of such payments,—and thus remove an injustice as between the tax-free payments and the taxed ones.

The Passing Show

"THERE is an undercurrent of optimism which should get us off on a good start for the New Year", declares an Ottawa editorial. Why not? Parliament will be in recess for at least the first month.

•

We wished a misanthropic friend of ours all the best for the New Year the other day. He replied that it wasn't going to be any better than the last. It would still last for twelve months.

•

British wives of Canadian servicemen arriving in this country declare that they feel quite at home—still hunting for one.

•

There appears to be some difficulty in finding the original Atlantic Charter. We like the suggestion that it may be playing hookey with the Four Freedoms.

•

A recent press release describes how a group of shipyard workers turned their torches on a bronze bust of Hitler and made it into a cuspidor. Evidently a spitting image of the Fuehrer.

•

Lady Astor has expressed her conviction that the time will come when a woman will be elected President of the United States. We may yet read in a future issue of *Esquire* the feature column "My Day" from the pen of Henry R. Luce.

•

According to the New York *Herald Tribune*, a Crush America Month is being organized by the Japanese Young Men's Indignation Society. This must be a Nipponese version of the Optimist Club.

•

The trouble in Greece is not when Greek meets Greek, but when he won't—not even half way.

•

Members of Parliament will be reluctant to agree that the increased sale of Hansard has any relation to the heavy war-time demand for soporific drugs.

•

Timely Resolution

The shortage of paper at break of New Year
Is clearly a matter for deuced good cheer.
For now, freed of conscience, it's quite up to you
To stick to the old leaf and not turn a new.

•

It is denied that the shelving of regulations requiring Torontonians to keep to the right is due to subversive action of certain citizens with leftist tendencies.

•

A Quebec editorial refers to Mitch Hepburn as the one man to smash the C.C.F. bloc in Ontario and turn the tide of Liberalism. Sounds like a new secret weapon—a combination block and dam-buster

•

There's another vacancy in the Senate. Ottawa is still cutting down on luxuries in wartime.

•

The new rental regulations are to ensure that every child shall have a roof over its baby bonus.

•

On the same day the Americans opened counter-offensives against the Germans and Montgomery Ward.

•

Evidently this war will not be over until we have licked the panz off the panzers.

•

The U.S. is spending two hundred millions on factories which will begin to produce trench mortars next August. They *may* be going to use them against the entrenched bureaucracy, but we have doubts.

•

Advocates of a "soft peace" are reported to be suggesting pensions for retired members of the Gestapo.

•

Mayoralty elections in Toronto were more fun when the candidates hated one-another a little better.

•

If horse racing is to be suspended why shouldn't Canada try Zombie racing instead? It would cause no drain on the available manpower and might improve the breed.

•

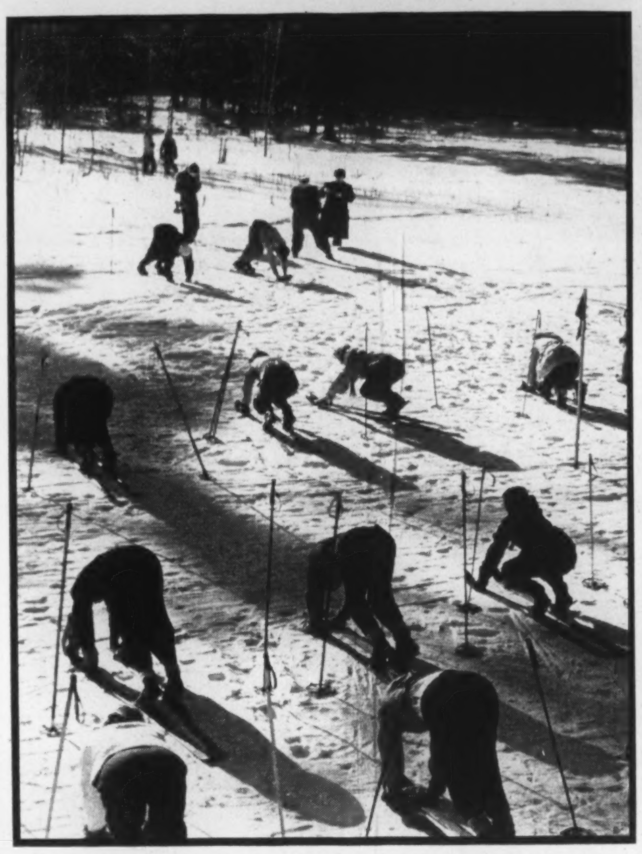
Mr. Bracken has been in Europe discussing plans for postwar rehabilitation, including that of the Prog. Cons. party.

•

Life is like that: one year shortage of snow, another year shortage of skis.

Through RA, Ottawa's 13,000 Civil Servants . . .

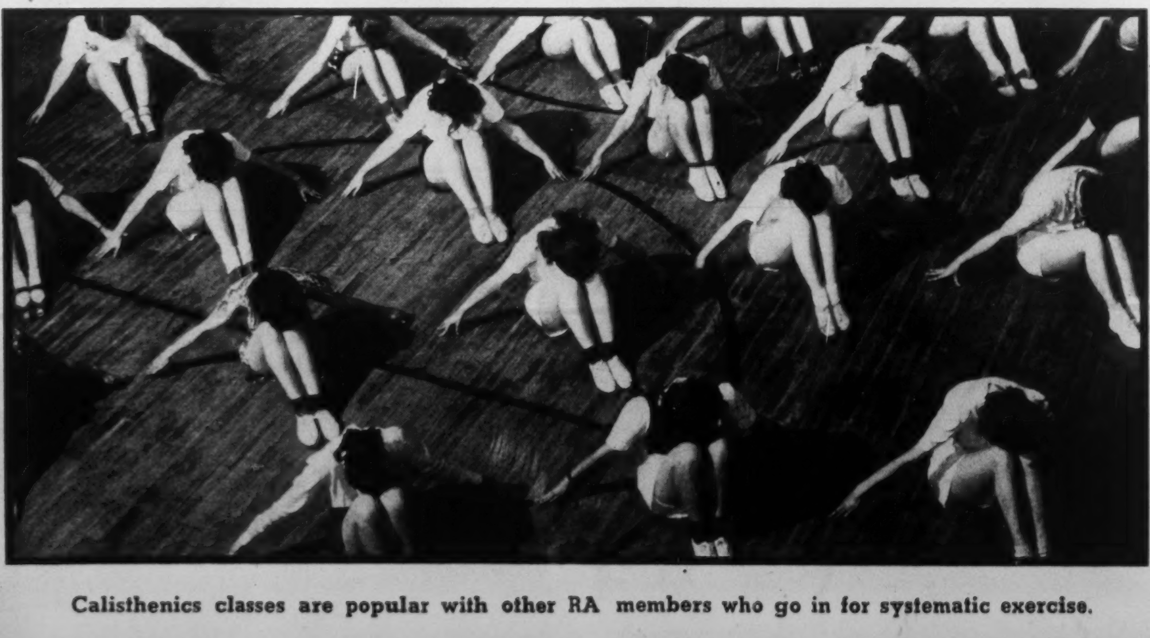
In single file, skiers of RA ski school under the guidance of professionals, head for practice slopes at Fairy Lake, near Ottawa.



But earlier in the season, pre-conditioning like this gets would-be skiers into top-notch shape.

Completely absorbed in watching the efforts of one member are these young folks of Radio Acting Group.

Ballet technique lures many, but RA dance classes offer courses in tap, folk, ballroom and modern dancing. Nearly 1,000 signed for course, but lack of space restricted classes to 300 members.



Calisthenics classes are popular with other RA members who go in for systematic exercise.

By Janet R. Keith

ANY Sunday during the winter a visitor to the Gatineau Hills north of Ottawa might be somewhat startled to see a force of more than 500 skiers bearing down upon him. A detachment of ski troops out on manoeuvres? No, just an ordinary Sunday jaunt of the RA Ski Club. In the summer he might see several hundred cyclists heading for the open country of a Sunday morning. That would be the RA Cycle Club.

The letters RA have a magic meaning in the capital these days. They stand for the Recreational Association of the Ottawa Civil Service. Organized on a modest scale away back in the twenties, RA has blossomed during the past year into one of the largest recreational movements in the world.

The average civil servant in Ottawa today is desperately in need of organized recreation. He or she (more apt to be a she than a he) is living away from home, working hard, earning a very modest salary. Girls who have come to work in war departments often live three and four to a room, with no place to receive friends in the evenings and no money to spend on entertainment. It's true that there is a government hostel, but that takes care of only about 375 out of 35,000 women civil servants.

Early in 1943 the Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association set out in earnest to fill the tremendous need for organized sports, clubs and cultural activities. Its somewhat cumbrous title was shortened to RA. Its scope of activity was widened tremendously. Overnight it changed from a club to a mass movement.

Large Membership

Today RA has 13,000 members. It has a full-time staff of 5 experienced organizers. The guiding principle of the movement is that successful mass recreation depends on wide participation by amateurs under the guidance of professional instructors and leaders.

Its financial structure is solidly based on an arrangement with the Treasury whereby the annual membership fee of $3.00 is deducted from pay-checks at the rate of 25 cents a month. This means that every month the Treasury hands to RA a check for over $3,000. That's the kind of money that makes it possible to get things done on a big scale. Since membership is open to all employees of the Crown, service personnel stationed in Ottawa can belong too.

RA offers its members a range of over fifty different types of activity. Its tentative calendar of events for the 1944-45 season, which is subject to further expansion if demand should warrant it, presents an amazing array of recreational opportunities.

Varied Program

September features nightly dances at the RA Dance Clubrooms; riding club classes on week nights; Tuesday swimming at the Chateau Laurier pool; bridge classes, tournaments and private games on Saturday evenings; tennis tournaments at the RA Club; weiner roasts, bonfires and picnics at the RA summer centre on Fairy Lake, cycling and hiking tours every Sunday morning, meetings of the RA press club (in connection with the RA newspaper) every Monday evening; auditions for the RA Players' three-act production; free outdoor shows on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings.

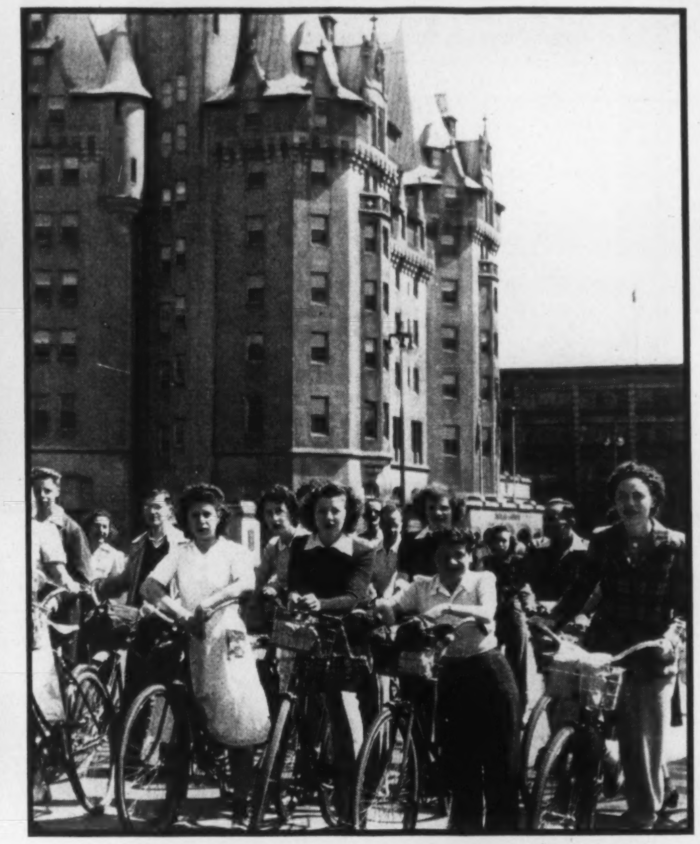
In October the fall activities really swing into high, with a camera club, choral groups, clay modelling club, classes in tap, ballet, folk, ballroom and modern dancing, radio classes, drama workshop, orchestra, art sketching, dressmaking, weaving, needlecraft and glovemaking, checker and chess club, stamp collecting group, fencing society, and auditions for the presentation of H.M.S. Pinafore.

October also sees the start of the RA series of celebrity concerts. Tickets to these concerts are sold to the public at regular prices, to RA members at a substantial reduction.

In November athletics come into their own, with the organization of the RA bowling league, billiard com-

... Set Pattern for Organized Mass Recreation

Stag line in reverse. Social dancing at RA Clubrooms is just one of the Association's fifty different activities.



In the spring and fall, hundreds of RA cyclists meet every Sunday morning for all-day tours among the Gatineau Hills.

Those interested in tennis get expert coaching at their own club. Total RA membership now numbers over 13,000.

Pictures—National Film Board

petition, boxing club, and calisthenics classes. At the same time the debating society, public speaking classes and radio listening groups get under way. This is the month to register for the RA Ski Club and school, because the professional instructors conduct pre-conditioning classes to get would-be skiers into top-notch shape. This is also the time for vocalists, violinists, 'cellists and pianists to register for the Spring Music Festival. To round out the month, the RA Players present their fall production.

In December the ski season opens and skating begins. Auditions for the RA Players' Variety Show are held, there is a celebrity concert, and a Name Band dance.

January sees all the winter activities in full swing. Highlight of the month is the comic opera society's presentation, which will be H.M.S. Pinafore this year.

During February Sunday film study meetings are held in the Chateau Laurier. Last year these classes, which deal with the value of documentary motion pictures in developing mass attitudes to social problems, were attended by more than 250 people. Other February features are forums on current issues, a hockey league of RA teams, ski excursions, RA Players' second presentation, the annual dinner dance at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, and a celebrity concert.

In March there are auditions for the RA Players' spring production, a boxing show, annual meeting and election of officers, and a remake fashion show presented by the RA dressmaking class.

April features the annual music festival, an Arts and Handicrafts exhibit, a Gala Rally to commemorate the end of the winter program, a Name Band dance, and a celebrity concert.

Winter Wind-up

May will see the wind-up of all winter activities with parties, banquets and dances, the RA Players' spring production, a recital by members of the dance classes, and a concert by choral and orchestral groups.

In June, July and August there is another round of summer activities: tennis, hiking, cycling, boating, swimming, fishing, outdoor theatre, summer dances and summer centre.

There is nothing comparable to RA in any other Canadian city. There are very few organizations of its size and scope anywhere in the world. And RA already has plans for a bigger and better future. It has been proposed to the cabinet, and the suggestion is said to be receiving serious consideration, that the federal government should contribute dollar for dollar with its employees in the provision of civil service recreation.

If this proposal goes through, it will bring much nearer the realization of RA's pet ambition, a permanent centre in Ottawa. RA architects have already completed plans for seven major building projects, which would cost a total of $1,500,000.

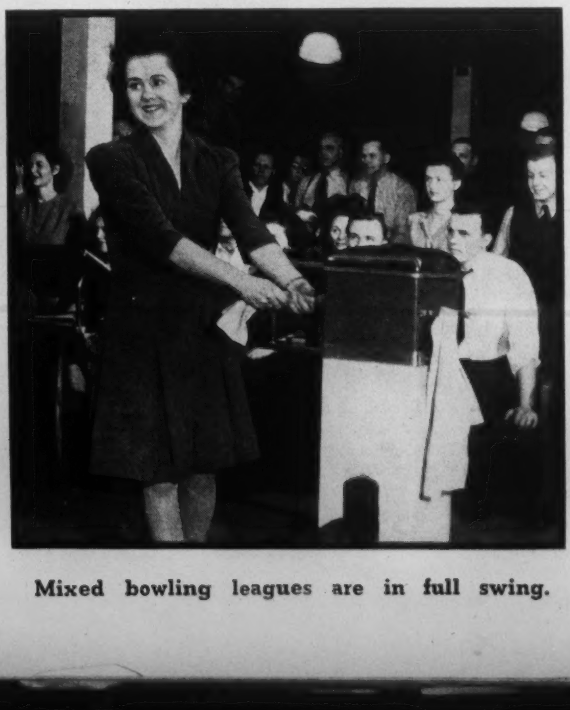
Plans for Future

Largest of these would be a Cultural Centre, which would include a fully-equipped theatre, study rooms, club rooms, handicraft rooms, a record library, ballroom, and restaurant. An Indoor Sports Centre would include a large gymnasium, smaller sports rooms, a gallery running track, swimming pool, children's play room and bowling alleys. An Outdoor Sports Centre would comprise a large athletic field and small fields for secondary games and practices, a stadium and bleachers, tennis courts, bowling greens and play space for children. Other projects would be an outdoor swimming pool centre, a golf club, a summer resort and a ski lodge. Even now a small percentage of RA membership fees is being set aside in a building fund.

With the national physical fitness program of the Dominion government just getting under way, RA provides an inspiring example of what can be done when mass enthusiasm is aroused. Of course RA goes beyond the scope of the government program, because it fuses cultural and social activities with physical development. But the day may come when RA is Dominion-wide. That is something to dream about!

Twenty-five cent monthly fee for RA members covers all activities. For swimming program three Ottawa pools were engaged. Here RA mermaid, P. Mooney, chats with the Chateau Laurier pool guard.

Stamp collecting has its group of devotees.



Mixed bowling leagues are in full swing.

Pakistan Would Mean A Balkanized India

By HARRY HOPKINS

There are several incongruities in the Pakistan plan for India advocated by Mohamed Ali Jinnah and his Muslim League.

Essentially the plan would divide India into two nations, one Hindu and the other Muslim, but Mr. Jinnah's Muslim area would not even be one contiguous territory. Minorities would suffer under the plan and it is unsuited to India's economy.

Money, Mr. Hopkins says, is at the root of the Muslim proposal, with the complaint being that under Hindu domination the Muslim minority will never receive their share of jobs, etc. He believes that it is possible that Mr. Jinnah is only using the plan as a medium for political pressure.

THE meeting of the irresistible force and the immovable object —Mahatma Gandhi and Mohamet Ali Jinnah—has let loose over the length and breadth of India a flood of acrimonious controversy such as even this Temple of Dialectic has rarely seen. In each succeeding issue of the newspapers some new and yet more lengthy statement by yet another public figure has been competing successfully for space with the history-shaping news from the war fronts.

This all-India non-stop debate with a couple of hundred principal speakers and the entire audience joining in, rages over a single word. And the really odd thing is that no one understands what the word means. For if Mr. Jinnah knows, he's not telling.

The word is Pakistan.

Ten years ago few Indians had heard of it. Now, according to many, it spells the doom of India, according to others, her salvation. Some denounce it as "vivisection." Others consider it a life-saving operation.

Pakistan is a made up word. But, characteristically, no one knows for certain what whoever made it up made it up to mean. Literally, it translates as "the land of the pure." Some say the first letters stand for the predominantly Muslim areas—Punjab, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Sind.

Equally characteristically it all started as a romantic dream of a handful of Indian students who at Cambridge came under the influence of the great Mohammedan poet, Sir Mohamet Iqbal. Returning to India, they kept in touch, strove to keep aflame the torch of Mohammedanism Resurgent.

But to this "undergraduate nonsense" no one paid the slightest attention until, suddenly, something like six years ago an astute, modern-minded and highly successful lawyer named Mohamet Ali Jinnah reached back and picked up "Pakistan" as the slogan of his up-and-coming Muslim League.

In the choice of both moment and slogan he showed rare political genius. In seven provinces under the 1937 Constitution Congress Hindu Ministries had recently taken office. "Pakistan" was a simple and memorable word with a romantic aura which, while conjuring up for the "oppressed" Muslim masses visions of a Promised Land, nevertheless had a nebulosity which politically left nothing to be desired. In an astonishingly short space of time the skilful exploitation of this single word had "made" both Mr. Jinnah and his League.

Not One Area

This Pakistan for which the Muslim League now claimed redemption was not even—it finally emerged—a single contiguous area. With a persistent coyness, it was vaguely indicated as the two predominantly Muslim areas of India, the one to the West comprising Sind, Punjab, and the North West Frontier Province, the other to the East, in Bengal.

Before too many inconvenient questions could be asked, the adroit Mr. Jinnah had begun to concentrate attention on the strictly academic virtues of his famed Two Nation Theory. According to this, there is not one India, but two. A Hindu India speaking Hindi and including the Brahmin-dominated South, and a Muslim India, speaking Urdu and looking Westwards to its cultural home in Persia, its fellow Muslim nations of Afghanistan and Iraq and Egypt.

How near is this to the facts? Does a modern Indian young man think of himself as an Indian first and a Muslim afterwards—or the other way round? Ten years ago there would have been little difficulty in answering that question—but since then Mr. Jinnah's propaganda has taken a powerful grip on the imagination of ambitious Muslim young India.

But though India is a land full of divisions and differences the most important ones are by no means necessarily those of religion. There may well be more in common between a Muslim and a Hindu of Bengal than between a Muslim of Bengal and a Muslim of the North West Frontier.

Have Worked Well Together

It is true that few religions are more violently contrasted than the austere, simple faith of the Mohammedans and the florid all-embracing metaphysical system of the Hindus. But it is also true that in the 700,000 villages of India, Muslims and Hindus have lived and worked side by side in comradeship for hundreds of years sharing in each other's festivals, even worshipping each other's saints. They would have been very surprised, these villages, had Mr. Jinnah come along in his Western clothes to their remote mud huts and informed them that they were, in fact, two nations.

It is, however, only when we come to hard cash that we strike bottom in this Pakistan morass. Jobs in India have for many years been allotted on community ratios. A constant wail goes up that one or another community is not getting its fair share of the pickings. It is alleged that under Hindu "domination" the Muslim permanent minority never would. Here is the real solid core of the fierce emotions which the Pakistan cry generates.

Though at this stage, owing to the late start the Muslims made educationally, there may be a good case for the award of jobs by religion rather than by competence, it is clear that the perpetuation of such a system can only prove a severe handicap to India—already desperately short of technical and administrative ability—in her difficult task of finding her feet in the modern world.

Like all minority movements Pakistan has thriven on allegations of majority persecution. In fact, the complaints against the Congress Ministries nearly all referred to very small items like the singing of "Bande Matarm," the Congress anthem, in schools, the hanging of pictures of Gandhi on school walls, etc.

Will Create Minorities

Created to guard against such "persecution," Pakistan will in fact create additional "persecuted" minorities within itself. At this point, the "Hostages Theory" raises its ugly head. The Hindu minorities will be a safeguard against ill-treatment of the Muslim minorities. A fine way, this, to advance towards a brave new national future!

And it offers but small consolation to communities like the Sikhs which enjoy majorities nowhere. Already they are calling for Sikhistan. The minority virus which wrought such havoc in Europe is at large.

Long ago the Simon Report pointed out that the one unsurmountable obstacle to India's attainment of independence was her inability to provide for her own defence. The Pakistanists however disdain to disclose whether they now propose that India should maintain two separate navies, two air forces and two armies. Pakistan will have to shoulder single-handed the burden of policing the turbulent North West Frontier which before the war absorbed the major part of the military expenditure of India.

Economically the Pakistan plan is equally fantastic. India has been developed as an economic unity with a unified railway system. Her coal and steel industry is concentrated in Bihar—the Black Country of India. Her great industrial concerns like Tatas—who, in default of adequate Governmental technical agencies must largely guide India's first steps towards modernization—are all organized on all-India basis.

If, then, Pakistan makes such little sense, why are sober and responsible Hindus like C. B. Rajagopalchariar of Madras advocating acquiescence in it?

Because illusory as it may be, Pakistan is nevertheless an idea which —thanks to the unfortunate genius of Mr. Jinnah—is to-day a burning reality in the minds of millions of the most vigorous and progressive Muslims. They want it, whatever it is, and many say they will fight to get it.

So, say some Hindus, let us have the commonsense to face these facts. Let us give them their Pakistan, for the quicker we do so the sooner the ruthless logic of economics and geography will assert themselves and bring the dreamers down to earth with a crash.

It is even possible that Mr. Jinnah—who is certainly no fool—realizes the essential impracticality of Pakistan, and works on the calculation that if the Pakistan idea can be manipulated to gain for India's 90,000,000 Muslims the strongest possible safeguards and the biggest possible share in India's Government, then it will have served its turn.

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1. When a cold strikes . . . go to bed if possible. At least stay indoors and rest *all* you can. It may help to take a hot bath, or soak your feet in hot water, and drink a hot lemonade before retiring. Be sure to avoid chilling.

2. You must go to work? Remember that you may inflict your cold on others. If you really *must*, then wear warm, protective clothing. Avoid drafts and sudden chilling. Keep your sneezes and coughs covered up.

3. Drink large quantities of milk, fruit juice, and plain water. Take a laxative if needed.

4. Treat that sore throat to a gargle. For example, a teaspoonful of salt or bicarbonate of soda in a glass of warm water.

IF YOUR COLD seems more severe than usual, or if it starts with aching, chilliness, and fever, call the doctor without delay. Pneumonia may be indicated.

Most forms of pneumonia and certain other respiratory infections are often successfully treated with sulfa drugs—particularly if diagnosed early. Remember, sulfa drugs should be taken only when prescribed by a doctor.

But, *an ounce of prevention* is still worth a pound of cure. Do your best to avoid colds. Watching your diet will help. Get plenty of fruits, and leafy vegetables. Eat better breakfasts. Don't skimp on your sleep. Dress warmly and avoid chilling. Get regular exercise—some of it outdoors. And keep away from snifflers.

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Share-Crop Experiment Is Proving Profitable

By J. E. BELLIVEAU

In the south-western section of Ontario there is a flourishing share-cropping movement in farming.

The share-croppers, mainly recently-arrived Europeans, work the land on a fifty-fifty basis. They are averaging three thousand dollars for a part-year's work, and slowly as they themselves buy up the land they are becoming dominant in the farm community.

"THIS year my tomato share man will make $2,500 on that crop," a Harwich township farmer of Ontario's prosperous farming county of Kent told me this fall. "And," he added, "I won't do badly with it myself for the tomatoes will run about $4,500."

When the tomatoes are harvested and the fall field work cleaned up that share-cropper will remain in the Harwich farmer's house but go daily into the city of Chatham, four miles away, and work in one of the tobacco factories during the winter. Probably his eldest daughter or his wife or both may go too and the family income will be supplemented to the extent of another $1,500 or so this year.

That is not precisely a typical share-cropper's situation in south-western Ontario near Lake Erie but it isn't far from the ordinary condition. The only difference is that this Czech-born family is earning this year about $1,000 over the average for its kind. But even $3,000 a year clear for a man who merely works on shares isn't bad.

The practice of share-cropping does not exist widely in Canada outside of Kent and Essex which are at the extreme south-western end of Ontario and near the Michigan border. In these counties cash crops are the general thing and the big crops are corn, tobacco, tomatoes, sugar beets, peaches, and vegetables. Such crops lend themselves to the sharing principle.

Kent County, which in the last year had the greatest returns from field crops of any county in Ontario, is believed the greatest of all the share-cropping areas in the Dominion. Those who work on shares are almost invariably the foreign-born; generally Belgians, Czechs or Poles. The Belgians are tops in sugar beet production, Poles are predominantly in vegetables and tobacco and the Czechs are particularly good with tobacco. Tobacco and sugar beets are the crops which most generally are worked on shares.

In Kent the share-cropper isn't an individual demanding the sympathy of his fellow-men. He knows nothing of the grinding poverty of the cropper in the southern United States. The term which describes his family is not one of opprobrium as it has come to be south of the 49th parallel. Here it is in common use among farmers and the share men themselves.

"Share-cropper" itself isn't so common as the expression which says a man is working a farm or a crop on shares. Often as not a large operator refers to his share-cropper as "my share man." And the share man here, with a family to help him with the hand labor, is an individual who waxes moderately wealthy and in a few years after he has come from Europe is able to buy his own farm.

Four out of five farm deals in Kent during the last two years have involved transfers to foreign-born and they have had the cash to pay all or make a substantial down payment. Their borrowing power is strong.

Family Usually Helps

The custom in Kent is for the share man to provide the hand labor for whatever crops he handles. Families of the foreign-born are larger than those of Canadians and the youngsters are taught from their earlier days to work on the land. As a result, a share man can usually find his help right in his family. Thus provided, he keeps all the proceeds at home. The larger the family, provided its members are old enough to work, the better for the head.

There isn't any settled policy on a basic arrangement between farm owner and operator. Usually, in Kent, the arrangement is on a straight 50-50 basis of sales. In this way, the share man stands to gain most if the crop is a good one. Sometimes he will provide fertilizer but often as not the farmer will make this available. The owner also will be responsible for machinery and for such incidentals as insurance.

Though his housing may not always be ideal, the man working on shares normally is fairly well accommodated. His house may be on the small side, though not necessarily, and its furnishings will not be those of a mansion but it will be comfortable. . . And it costs the occupant nothing. He hasn't even to pay the school taxes on the land it occupies. Then, through the winter months when he is not doing farm labor, the share man may continue to occupy the house.

Often Pay No Rent

Before the war, when gasoline and tires were plentiful, most of the share men would stay in their farm homes the year around. A few of them living at a distance of even as much as 12 or 15 miles would band together and drive to town together daily to work in the tobacco or sugar beet factories. If through with their crops early enough, some would be employed in the food processing plants.

Since the war, larger numbers are finding some sort of quarters in the city during the indoor work months, though families may continue to be in residence on the farms. But there are still enough close to the city, say within four or five miles, who by pooling their car space can remain on the farm and drive back and forth.

Thus, it is quite possible for a share-cropper to pay no rent all year, earn $2,000 in a good crop season of seven months and supplement his earnings to the extent of $500 to $1,500 (with extra family members working too) in the other five months of the year. His transportation costs are not heavy.

Over and above all this, is the opportunity most share men have to work at other than their shared crops during the summer months. On tobacco or tomatoes or sugar beets there are slack periods during the growing season when the laborers have little to do. At such times they are at liberty to do other work for the farmer who is sharing with them or they may hire out to another.

A few of the larger farm operators can find work for the share man during the whole year. Such a place is that operated by G. Harry Wilson, at Charing Cross, in Harwich township. Mr. Wilson had five tenant families working for him last summer. One family head, a Czech, is an excellent carpenter. For years he and his family have been with Mr. Wilson and the head of the Czech house keeps the farm barns and houses in repair during the off seasons. Others do general farm chores and are paid labor rates quite apart from the specific crops they shared.

Opinions among farmers are divided as to the merits of the share man. Mr. Wilson, for instance, maintains that without the system it would have been impossible for him to operate all his acreage during the war years. With a share man the farmer knows that each morning there is a man and his family on the farm ready to start a day's work. Where he is depending on chance labor he may be without adequate help at the most crucial times.

And, though sometimes the farmer seems to be on the losing side with an even-Stephen arrangement, the larger and better crops a share man can raise the better off the farmer is. Smaller operators are not in so favorable a position. Frequently during the harvest season it may be necessary for such a farmer to throw in his own labor to save a crop when the share man cannot find the extra help necessary. Then, too, he hasn't a sufficiently large acreage to afford more than one family and he has to call on outside labor for what he and his share man can't do.

Some Against Scheme

There are, of course, some farmers who are frankly against the share scheme. They maintain that the foreign born who come in and work the farms on a basis which is so favorable to them put nothing into the farm or crops but their immediate labor, although there is crop failure risk. The owner has most of the gamble, they maintain, and has his investment to watch. It is not impossible that a farmer who has to work his crop on shares in order to get them in and later harvested may find at the end of the year his share man has done far better economically than he has. There is machinery to buy, often fertilizer, taxes to pay, the farm and buildings to keep up, insurance to pay and so on. These are all his responsibilities . . . along with the mortgage.

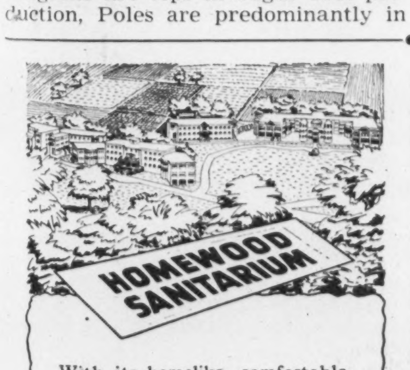
This type of farmer sometimes believes that, like Esau, he is selling his birthright, for many who have had farms handed down to them from generations past have found themselves faced eventually with the prospect of selling to the man who has come to work their crops. The foreign-born is used to less in his native land; he and his family don't grumble at the grinding hours of farm labor. They are thrifty and in no time they have enough for a substantial down payment on a farm.

But, of course, there are many instances where the younger generation of older Canadians has no use for the farm and leaves it for the factory. And his European-born neighbor loves the land, has an intense desire for it and will work his fingers to the bone to make himself king of his own plot.

Recently Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. L. Kennedy, inquired in Kent to what extent the foreign-born or second generation Canadians were occupying the land and he was told that within ten years at the present rate the majority of young farmers at least in the county would be European-born people or their children.

He remarked that the same trend was noticeable in his home county of Peel and was growing elsewhere.

Those of European extraction make the most of the land. They have an instinctive knowledge of soils and in the Kent and Essex sections of south-western Ontario soils are extraordinarily good. They are suited to specialized, cash crops. It is with these the European has most success. He does not rob the land of its vigor but works it in a fashion to restore and maintain its vitality.



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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa Would Do Well to Tell Us Its Plans for New War Situation

By G. C. WHITTAKER

ON THE home front the new year is going to be, for a while at least, quite different from what had been expected, because it is turning out to be so different on the battle front. It is going to be, in fact, very much a repetition of the old year. In this we are relatively fortunate. It might have been worse. For our neighbors and allies below the border it will be very much worse. The famous unfortified frontier does make a difference.

You will have noticed through the daily press that at the changing of the calendar the unfortunate military situation was being reflected in a good deal of increased turmoil and hurly-burly on the home front in the United States. Contracts were being hurriedly placed for the construction of billions of dollars' worth of new munitions factories and a lot of munitions plants which had been closed down were being reopened. New restraints were being placed on civilian operations and the consumer control authorities were tightening their rationing regulations.

Here in Canada there is none, or at any rate very little, of this. And this little occurs as an overflow from the other side of the border. The Munitions and Supply Department has been arranging to have a lot more ammunition manufactured in Canada, but it is for the American armies, and we have been asked to make it because the Americans have found they cannot make it fast enough themselves. Except for the odd special type of shell, we had not been making ammunition suitable for the U.S. forces. And Minister Howe is busy trying to increase our output of military tires, in pretty much the same circumstances. That is just about the extent of our home front reaction to the halting of the drive of the allied armies towards Berlin.

The main reason the military reverse is causing less disturbance in Canada than in the United States is that our munitions production has been very largely for our own, the British, and the other Empire forces, and that the munitions supplies of these forces have not been depleted nearly as rapidly as the munitions supplies of the United States armies which came for the most part from United States war plants. It has been said by Mr. Churchill and others that no shortages of shells have been experienced by the British army such as have been reported from the American fronts. A further reason is that last fall, when so many people who should have known better and whose authority was such that their words were widely accepted, were predicting that the German war would end this year, Canada only prepared to curtail war operations on the home front when that event occurred and to reconvert to civilian operations. We did not actually curtail, except in one or two lines of activities in which we were well ahead of requirements. As a consequence we do not now have to retreat from reconversion but merely go on as we were going, postponing the shiftover to civilian operations.

Also, the provisions we made for reconversion when the time came were somewhat different from those made at Washington and, as events have demonstrated, somewhat wiser. The removal last fall of prohibitions and restraints on some civilian operations meant merely that factories which were not fully occupied in war work could resume production of civilian goods when they could secure the necessary materials and workers. These materials and workers would become available only as war operations were curtailed, and as there have been no substantial curtailments the removal of restrictions has little effect. It is not necessary, therefore, to reimpose the restrictions, as some of Washington's cancelled restrictions have had to be reimposed.

Civilian Supply

Conditions which affect the civilian supply situation are perhaps not comparable on the whole as between the two countries. However that may be, the Americans have had to greet the new year with further rationing restrictions while our own authorities have seen no necessity for similar measures in this country. In one respect at least this is due to good management rather than to good luck. Restrictions on the use of sugar have been more carefully administered here than in the United States and as a result our sugar allotment which is proportionate to that of the U.S., is lasting better and so we are able to avoid even the slight reduction in the ration allowance now imposed on our neighbors.

In these various departments of the home front there has been no occasion for readjustments to the altered military situation. Our war effort and our wartime economy which supports it have been sustained pretty well at peak levels right up to the present, despite the seeming prospect of a few months ago that this would not be necessary. So smoothly is the machinery running, so nicely do its operations harmonize with conditions, that Ottawa is even able to continue, in face of what appears to be a setback in the war (we are writing while the outcome of the German counter-offensive is still undetermined), the gradual process of discarding wartime gadgets that have already served their purpose.

Fewer Props Needed

Thus, with the close of the year Mr. Gordon's Wartime Prices and Trade Board wound up its management service division which had been promoting economies in the distributive trades through pooled and rationalized deliveries, shorter business hours and other non-competitive innovations—things which, by reducing costs of operation, enabled business firms to more easily sustain the profits squeeze under price control, and which conserved scarce manpower and equipment. The dropping of this piece of control machinery will not entail any loss to the war economy because its accomplishments are so sensibly related to wartime conditions that they will survive under their own power and because, with the continued scarcity of workers and equipment the trades could not abandon them if they would.

Thus too Mr. Gordon's board has made the year-end the occasion for starting what clearly had to be started soon or later, the abandonment of the economic control device of bonusing the cost-of-living index as a means of averting demands for breaks in the wage ceilings.

As from the first of the year you are paying the full cost of your breakfast oranges out of the one pocket instead of, as during the last couple of years, paying part of it out of the pocket in which you keep Mr. Ilsley's share of your money and putting him to the trouble of passing it on to Mr. Gordon who in turn paid it over to your fruit merchant so that the full price of the oranges would not show in the cost-of-living index. Sometime soon you will probably be paying for your milk tickets out of the same pocket too. Although the war isn't as close to its end as we thought it was, our wartime economy has become so stabilized that fewer props are needed to maintain it.

War Front Contractions

We have been discussing the home front. Whether in some other departments of our war business which are more closely related to the battle front we should be reacting more positively than we appear to be to the altered military outlook we are not equipped with any inside information to say. If there is such information it is being very closely guarded. The question is being raised and in the nature of things probably will be pressed. It is a question to which the government would be well advised, we think, in the light of its recent unpleasant experience, to provide the public with an answer.

It is natural that ordinary citizens, who are just as much concerned about the war as any member of the cabinet, should be commencing to wonder anxiously whether the partial demobilization of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the very substantial contraction of the air training system which were begun some time ago were not premature, in view of the reverses which Allied arms have sustained since. It is natural that they should begin to wonder too whether the minimum reinforcements for the army which Colonel Ralston and the General Staff decided in October were necessary, and which public sentiment compelled the government to make sure would be provided, are going to be sufficient to sustain our army in its part in overcoming an enemy which is still able to exert such strength as the Germans have been exerting in recent weeks.

Governmental silence on matters about which the public is anxious, practised so often throughout the war, has never been helpful either to the government or to the public. It was never less helpful than during the long weeks of October when the reinforcements issue was being debated in the cabinet. Mr. King would be mistaken, we think, should he assume that because his resourceful compromise on reinforcements served its immediate purpose, public confidence in the government is so inflated that the people will take it for granted it is meeting all situations as they should be met. In view of all that was so recently revealed of protracted impotence in the cabinet, the public, it is to be thought, is likely to be more concerned than ever when it suspects an occasion for concern.

It is time, we suggest, for the government to take the public officially into its confidence as to whether the army reinforcements which were provided for at the recent session of parliament are still considered to be adequate, and as to whether the course that was taken in reducing the Air Force continues to be the proper course or whether there is need now to reverse it. Mr. King in the Commons dwelt heavily upon the danger to the nation's war and postwar interests of a crisis such as that which he was so happily able to dissolve. It would be the part of wisdom to avoid another. Such a simple precaution as we have suggested would seem to be indicated.

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Franco-Russian Alliance Means Return to 1914

By H. N. FIELDHOUSE

The end of the last war brought great changes in Eastern Europe which the Western Allies had never intended to bring about. The result was a state of conflicting interests which checkmated formation of any strong alliances.

The new Franco-Russian alliance, in the opinion of the writer, brings an end to this situation which "even the ablest statesmanship might well have failed to resolve". And the alliance means that the next map of Europe will more nearly resemble that of 1914 than that of 1919.

THE new Franco-Russian alliance is more than a link in the chain around Germany. It promises to mark the end of a period of contradictions so irreconcilable that even the ablest statesmanship might well have failed to resolve them.

Many reasons have been advanced for the fact that the last peace settlement broke down so soon, but two fundamental reasons have received little attention in Canada. Each of these reasons is closely bound up with the story of Franco-Russian relations.

The first reason was that there was a flat contradiction between the aims of the victors in the last war, and the results of their victory. The victors of 1918 were the Western Powers—France, Britain and the U.S.—but the chief results of the war lay in Eastern Europe. Apart from the transfer of Alsace-Lorraine, the war left the map of Western Europe almost unchanged. In the East, it wrought sweeping changes; the Habsburg and Romanov Empires disappeared, and a baker's dozen of new states appeared between the Baltic and the Aegean.

Now the striking thing about this result was that the Western Allies had never intended to bring it about. They had never had any real quarrel with Austria-Hungary. They were only at war with her because she was associated with their real enemy, Germany, and, when the war began, it was no part of the policy or intention of either their governments or their peoples to break up Austria-Hungary, much less to carve small states out of the borderlands of their Russian ally. So far as they were concerned, the whole Eastern outcome of the war was an unintentional by-product of their military victory.

This was irony enough, but there was more to follow. The one Ally for whom Austria-Hungary, and not Germany, had been the chief enemy, and who had intended to apply the doctrine of national self-determination to the subject peoples of the Hapsburg Empire, was Russia. But because she was knocked out by Germany before Germany in turn was beaten by the Western Powers, Russia found her own principle turned against her, and it was not only the subject nations of Austria-Hungary which were liberated, but those of Russia's European borderlands as well.

Changes Not Intended

From the first, therefore, an inherent contradiction brooded over the peace settlement. Its chief feature was the sweeping changes in Eastern Europe, but the Western Allies had never intended these changes and so felt no particular interest in maintaining them, while Russia, the one Ally which had intended great changes in the East, found these changes carried out in her absence and, partly, at her expense.

This fundamental contradiction led directly to a second. When the Bolsheviks took Russia off into self-imposed isolation, and when the United States and Britain (the one completely, the other partially) withdrew from Europe, the task of upholding the peace settlement was thrown almost entirely upon France.

That is to say, France was condemned to uphold a peace settlement whose chief creation, as we have seen, lay in Eastern Europe, and when the World Powers were forced to return to the arena, after the rise of Hitler, their attempts to combine against Germany were hampered by the arrangements which France had been compelled to make in Eastern Europe in their absence.

The first choice of French statesmen in meeting the danger—which they always foresaw—of a revived Germany, would have been a renewal of their pre-war alliance with Russia—a continental Power with a powerful land force; but that, with much else, had foundered in the Bolshevik revolution. Failing Russia, the French would have preferred a guarantee of help from the Anglo-Americans, but British and American opinion was already in the full flood of reaction against the war and against commitments which might lead to war again. Very much as a third best, therefore, France fell back upon alliances with the small new states which had been born in 1919.

From that day to the rise of Hitler, we moved in a circle. The fact that the giants had deserted her drove France to build her anti-German security system from among the pygmies, and her alliances with the pygmies still further alienated the giants. The consequences became clear when the reappearance of Germany in 1933 compelled the World Powers again to attend to Europe.

Russia's Position

So long as Germany was weak, Russia had aided and abetted her recovery, supporting her—as a fellow outlaw—against the Western Powers. With the rise of Hitler, that game was outmoded, and Russia began to look towards the anti-German Power *par excellence*, France.

But during the years of Russia's self-imposed isolation, France had been compelled to fill her place, as France's ally on the other side of Germany, with Poland and Rumania, and against the Poland and Rumania of Versailles, Russia nursed designs as implacable as those of Germany. She was caught, therefore, in a dilemma.

If Germany were not to dominate Europe, it meant that she must be made to fight on two fronts—i.e. it meant a revival of the Franco-Russian alliance—but Russian policy hesitated fatally between the realization of this truth, and her designs against France's Eastern friends. As we know, so long as Hitler, in 1939-40, was only destroying the Versailles system in Eastern Europe and knocking down France's Eastern allies, Russia not only did nothing to stop him, but helped on the work and joined in the plunder.

In the same way, it was only because France could get no firm guarantee of help from Britain and the U.S., that she had turned to make her Eastern alliances, but those alliances were a powerful factor in making Britain and the U.S. look askance at French policy. A British Government might persuade the British democracy that its frontier was on the Rhine: it was hopeless to try to persuade it that its frontiers were on the Danube and the Vistula.

The British (and the American) people knew little of Eastern Europe. They had no great confidence in the wisdom of the particular frontiers which had been drawn in that area in 1919; and they dimly suspected that Britain could not permanently prop up in that area a system which was distasteful both to Germany and to Russia—i.e. to both Great Powers on the spot;—and one reason why Britain balked at alliance with France was that she feared lest she be dragged into war by France's eastern commitments.

These contradictions came sharply into relief in 1933-35. Now that Germany was back with sharpened claws, Russia, Italy and Britain could all perceive that France had been right about Germany and that she was the lynch-pin of the anti-German system.

France's Difficulties

But how were renewed alliances between the giants and France to be reconciled with the friendships which France had been driven to make with the pygmies in the years when the giants had been missing?

How was a renewed Franco-Russian alliance to be reconciled with Franco-Polish friendship when Russia would not tolerate a genuinely independent Poland?

How was the renewal of the Franco-Italian alliance to be reconciled with French friendship with Yugoslavia when Italy and Yugoslavia were rivals for the control of the Adriatic?

How was a renewed Anglo-French alliance to be reconciled with British willingness to make commitments to France herself but not to France's Eastern friends? These were the problems which M. Barthou (last of the Foreign Ministers in the great French secular tradition) was trying to solve when he was murdered at Marseilles in 1934.

It has usually been held that the Franco-Russian pact which followed, in 1935, was Barthou's work and that its subsequent ineffectiveness was due to dislike of it by his successors, and especially by M. Laval. But there is another side to the story. Whether Russia actively worked to provoke war between Germany and the Western Powers at that time is a question upon which we need further evidence; but it is certain that she had no intention of fighting Germany until she had made sure that Germany had first a Western war on her hands.

The Franco-Russian and Russo-Czech Pacts were carefully drawn with this in mind. Russia was only bound to help the Czechs if, and when, France had first moved to their help.

This was in keeping with traditional Russian policy. The original Franco-Russian alliance of 1893-1914 required France to deploy 1,300,000 men against Germany, and Russia only 700,000 to 800,000; and in 1914-18 it was generally true that the Anglo-French forces tied down two-thirds of the German Army in the West.

There has never, in modern times, been any mystery about Russia's policy. She has been with the Western Powers against Germany when it is a question of preventing German domination, but she has been against the Western Powers and at one with Germany in being bent on seeing to it that there shall be no one else in Eastern Europe save Moscow and Berlin.

In 1914, there was no contradiction between these two aims, so that Russia could fight on the anti-German side from the first. In 1939, thanks to the contradictions which we have traced, these two aims pulled her in opposite directions, and she stood neutral—with sorry results for herself and for the rest of us.

Now, she and Germany between them have torn up the Versailles settlement in Eastern Europe and it is this fact which has cleared the way for Gaullist France to renew the old alliance. It is a fair guess that this renewal of a pre-1914 alliance prefigures a return, if not to the map of 1914, at least to a map which will resemble that of 1914 much more than that of 1919.

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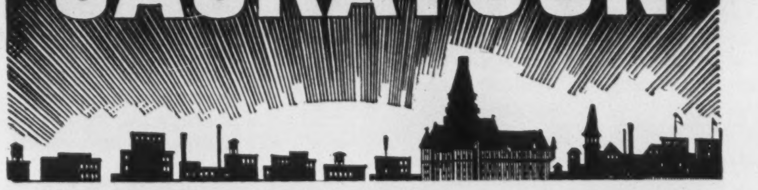

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THE HITLER WAR

Drawing Balance on Rundstedt's Surprise Winter Offensive

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT IS too soon to draw a final balance on Rundstedt's surprise offensive. We don't know exactly all that he hoped to achieve, or with what losses he will get out of the more exposed parts of his salient. Nor do we know the extent of American First Army losses in the overrun sector, or the effect of the disruption of our own winter offensive plans. All of these factors are going to influence the length of the war, one way or another.

Only if we were able to pinch off a large chunk of Rundstedt's salient and destroy an important part of the best shock troops he has committed to this effort, could we count on the episode shortening the war. And I think we will only succeed in this if the enemy now makes a serious blunder. On every other count, this whole affair must indicate a lengthening of the war, though only by weeks or months.

It could have come out much worse, of course. Had the Germans been able to seize Liège, the main rail point behind our Cologne offensive, and presumably jammed with valuable supplies, as he undoubtedly planned to do, that might have forced the evacuation of the salient we have driven with such cost to the Roer River.

Minimum and Maximum

That, I would say, was the minimum objective of the German offensive. Beyond Liège, the seizure of Brussels and Antwerp, which might have come within his maximum aims, would have represented a defeat so severe and humiliating that it hardly bears contemplation.

Personally, I never thought it possible that, with the forces he could put into this drive, and with the capacity of the roads in the sector he had been compelled to choose—being left lightly manned precisely because of its rugged nature—that he could reach either Brussels or Antwerp. And from the moment we secured the shoulder position Monschan-Stavelot it was pretty certain he wouldn't reach Liège.

Then, it seems, he switched the main weight of his drive southwestward, to strike at the important communications which follow the Meuse valley. Here again, it is suggested that his maximum objective was Paris. He may have told his troops that, to excite them with dreams of 1940 all over again, but I doubt if his staff planners really considered that possible.

Their minimum objective here appears to have been the severing of the main lateral communications linking the southern group of Allied armies with the northern; and forcing, by a penetration to Sedan, a considerable Allied retirement from the positions gained in the Saar valley.

Splitting Our Front

Actually, the Germans cut two main railways (Luxembourg-Liège and Metz-Liège) and the main paved highway through Bastogne; and forced Patton to pull troops out of one of his Saar River bridgeheads, at Dillingen, to mount a quick counter-attack. But their check before Luxembourg City and above all, in the important road hub of Bastogne, covered Patton's flank, and with improved flying weather, allowed them to be held just short of the Meuse.

So I think it can be said with certainty that the German achievement has fallen far short of Rundstedt's hopes. That might mean that from his point of view, it was a failure. We can hardly judge it so from ours, because we didn't believe it was possible at all. We didn't think the Germans were strong enough to do this; and all our plans were laid—as far as a layman can judge—on going ahead on our own initiative, without serious interruption, and without the loss of men and equipment so suddenly suffered in the Ardennes.

It is evident enough, from the various measures taken and warnings sounded since this event, that Allied authorities now believe that a still greater production and mobilization effort must be made, to recoup our losses and recruit still greater strength to beat down this far from prostrate enemy.

Only if the Germans had failed to broaden the base of their salient and a large part of their forces could be trapped, of which there seems little probability, could this be turned into a victory for us. Whatever disappointment the German Command may have suffered in its hopes, *from our point of view*, the Battle of the Ardennes must be set down as a painful and troublesome check.

Comparison With 1918

Comparisons are being widely drawn with the German spring offensive of 1918, with the hopeful implication that this, too, was a "last, desperate effort" to be followed soon by total collapse. The span between March and November 1918 may seem to us, from this distance, a brief one. But it encompassed a stupendous effort on our part, and some two million Allied casualties.

Actually, the German effort in the Ardennes is very much smaller than those made against the British armies before Amiens in March 1918, and on the Lys in April. In these actions, as Churchill records it, 120 German divisions fell upon 58 British, and in forty days eliminated no less than one-fourth of Haig's troops. British casualties were 14,803 officers and 288,066 men; of whom nearly 90,000 were taken prisoner.

But the German losses were even greater: 12,807 officers and 335,962 men. Of course, the whole scale of the fighting on the Western Front was greater in the last war. The total of American, British, French and German divisions engaged today is only equal to the *French* divisions in the line in 1918. There were altogether nearly 500 divisions in that vast and sanguinary struggle; today's total is about 140.

Many Tanks Reclaimed

Even reducing the scale, this German blow in the Ardennes does not appear so important as the famous spring offensive of 1918. In casualties the Germans will probably come out of this somewhat better than the Allies. And as to material losses, while much destruction has been caused by our air attacks, one cannot simply add up all the figures given daily for enemy tanks "destroyed or damaged", and take that as the total loss.

The very efficient enemy repair organization which accompanies the army must have put a high proportion of these machines back onto the road within a day or two. When we are advancing rapidly on the ground, and the damaged machines fall into our possession, that is another thing.

There is, however, another factor on quite a different plane, concerning the German offensive, which must be considered. It is almost certain that the Germans hoped to exploit the political differences between the Allies which have been widely aired lately (and there is a minor point here which has been little noted: that is, the political situation in Belgium may have looked as promising to them as that in Greece, at the time the Germans planned this blow).

Having carefully studied the revelations of the crisis and recriminations which arose between the British and French in 1918, when the French spoke openly of the poor fighting qualities of the British, and the British thought the French had rendered slow and inadequate support, the Germans struck their 1944 blow against a wholly American sector. The front caved in, a grave situation was created for all the Allied armies, and yet there have been no criticisms or recriminations.

I, personally, have heard no one make the smallest remark either blaming the Americans for "letting us down", or enjoying their discomfiture. At the time of the Kasserine Pass rout in Tunisia, one did hear remarks; it was felt that the Americans were talking too big, considering their brief experience and slight losses in the war, and "had it coming to them."

There hasn't been the slightest suggestion of that this time. Everyone appreciates that the Americans are carrying the heaviest share of the burden on the Western Front (and in the Pacific, too.) Their armies have become seasoned, and stories of how small and large detachments held critical points and staved off a worse disaster are told with as much appreciation as if it had been our own men.

Anglophobia

Far from creating a rift between Americans and British, I would say that the German attack is likely to cement their military alliance even tighter—with at least a possibility that our allies might again accept Montgomery as over-all field commander.

If it has had little perceptible effect in checking American criticism of British political policy in liberated countries, that is because this criticism is quite unrelated to military events. Often it seems unrelated to reality of any kind, merely a perpetuation of the old quarrel with George III.

I listened to a very widely-known radio discussion program ten days ago dealing with British policies in Italy and Greece, which I am confident would have made the impression on a man suddenly arrived on the earth from Mars that the United States was at war with Britain. When a member of the audience finally asked whether, in the speaker's opinion, the Greeks were any better off "under" the British than they had been under the Germans, the speaker said, no, he did not think so! And the British peoples have suffered 40,000 casualties aiding the Greeks, and have sent wheat to them throughout the war, whilst the Germans ravaged the country. It is that sort of utterly wild and mischievous nonsense being bandied about in the States which fills one with despair over the fast-fading possibility of a sound peace.

One cannot help but feel that the Americans are standing on the sidelines giving endless advice on how the tangled, embittered and extremely complicated political problems of Europe should be worked out, without getting into the hurly-burly themselves and helping to find a solution. The plain fact, which some of the soberer American commentators are beginning to admit, is that lack of any big idea, or any practical plan, sponsored by Washington, has already deeply prejudiced the European settlement.

Free American Advice

Only the closest American collaboration with Britain could have provided a counter-balance to Soviet pressure sufficient to retain a free system over the greater part of Europe. Only strong American policy could have assured that Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria and Poland would retain their freedom and their cultural ties with the West. Only wise American statesmanship can assure the best settlement of the German question, biggest and toughest of all.

The lack of such constructive and consistent policy, together with the persistent and unfriendly criticism of British policy, has called forth an unusually sharp British reply. *The Economist* bluntly denies the American right to take up postures of superiority. Nor can it stand the hypocrisy of demanding in one breath all of the best naval bases in the Atlantic and Pacific, upholding the Monroe Doctrine and considering how to change the government of Argentina, and in the next denouncing Britain's efforts in Greece and Italy as rank imperialism and power politics.

Each such outburst of Anglophobia, *The Economist* warns, poses for Britain with greater insistency the question of how far she can safely go in shaping her policy in reliance on American collaboration, or whether it would not be sounder to work things out with Russia.

The trouble with a lot of us, I think, is that the war has gone on far too long, and is exhausting the patience, the moral and mental powers which are needed for a good peace. Unfortunately the bickering between Americans, British and Russians can be heard in Berlin, and is bound to confirm the German leaders in their hopes that a weakening of our alliance will give them a better peace, if only they hold out long enough.

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TORONTO DAILY STAR

Labor Could Form Next British Government

By EMANUEL SHINWELL, M.P.

This is the affirmative in a discussion by Mr. Shinwell and W. J. Brown, members of Britain's House of Commons, on the prospects of the British Labor Party.

Mr. Shinwell says that the Party has good leadership, popular policies and agreement within itself. He believes that if the progressive forces in Britain would form a Popular Front they would secure an overwhelming victory. As it is, and without any coalition, he believes that Labor can win.

Mr. Brown's reply will appear in an early issue.

WILL the Labor Party committed to fight independently, gain sufficient seats at the next election to enable it to form a Government?

After a survey of the constituencies where the margin between Tory victory and Labor defeat in the election of 1935 was narrow, and knowing something at first-hand of local feeling, I have no hesitation in saying that the Labor Party will have its first big opportunity. If it can throw up a sound and colorful leadership, political victory is certain.

The swing of political thought towards the Left is particularly noticeable in munition centres and in the thickly populated industrial Midlands and Lancashire, while the coal-mining districts are already wholly represented by Labor.

Letters from men now fighting in the various theatres of war reveal progressive tendencies, and while there is a mass of complaints, which will disappear with the war, there is no question that Servicemen are distinctly suspicious of any policy that is traditional or conservative.

Whether Labor can form a Cabinet that meets with general approval is, in the opinion of many people, open to question.

Although Mr. Attlee is the elected leader—the leadership of the Parliamentary Party carries with it the leadership of the whole party—his position is constantly assailed. There are some among the other leaders who, it is alleged, covet the distinction of leading the party into victory and emerging as Prime Minister in the first majority Labor Government.

Sincerity and Clarity

Mr. Attlee is highly respected for his sincerity and clarity. He is an authority on India, the Dominions and foreign policy, and is versed in the intricacies of economics. But these eminently sound qualities, regarded as valuable in the Cabinet room, are viewed with indifference by a large number of members, who prefer the flair that is usually associated with the leader of a great political party.

For some time there were rumors of a challenge to his authority, and it was confidently expected that Mr. Herbert Morrison would oppose him, but the clamor died away when he was unanimously re-elected.

Bar accident or any sudden upheaval among the rank and file of the party, Mr. Attlee is sure to stand at the head of the Labor team when the election comes.

Mr. Herbert Morrison has many admirers in the Labor camp. They declare that he is the man to command general confidence. They admit that Mr. Morrison has made mistakes: that he is disposed to accept a compromise arrangement even when by so doing no obvious advantage results.

His decision to release Sir Oswald Mosley was regarded by many as an error of judgment, and the feeling against him on that account was accentuated when he decided to release Captain Ramsay, M.P., who had been interned for nearly four years under the Government's Emergency Powers.

But his skill as an administrator is admitted even by his enemies, and he is greatly admired for his skill as a conference debater.

It is generally believed that his sole desire is to be Prime Minister in a Labor Government. If that is so, it is, so far, a secret locked in Mr. Morrison's breast. But it is a legitimate ambition, and he can hardly be blamed for wishing to lead his party into victory and achieve the highest honor in the political life of his country.

Credited with similar ambitions is Mr. Ernest Bevin. Before the war he was in the first rank of trade union leaders, and had considerable influence in industrial circles. But he would be the first to admit that he is not enamored of political fame.

When the war is over he may return to his industrial preoccupations for which he appears to have more liking. Yet Mr. Bevin may have considerable influence in the choice of a leader.

Of the other members of the present Government, Mr. Dalton and Mr. Alexander are the best known. Both have had experience of trade and foreign affairs. They are excellent debaters, and always make a good show in the House of Commons. But neither will inspire the confidence of the rank and file—at any rate while Mr. Attlee and Mr. Morrison are in the race.

Among the junior Ministers, Mr. Noel-Baker has an international reputation as a foreign policy expert, and there are also at least a score of capable men, some in the Coalition Government, others on the back benches, with a vast fund of knowledge on educational, industrial, transport and commercial matters that can be placed at the disposal of a Labor Government.

Private Ownership to Be Issue

There is little doubt that the next election will be fought on the issue of private or public ownership. The Labor Party is committed to the principle of public ownership, and the recent declaration of the Trades Union Congress makes it certain that there will be no departure from this policy at the election.

On the whole, the proposals fall far short of wholesale nationalization. Some of them, like the public ownership of coal and transport, are acceptable outside the ranks of Labor. The left wing of the Independent Liberals, the Radical Action Group, as they style themselves, have publicly stated their intention of supporting a sound plan for the reorganization of these essential services. So have many Conservatives. If the election could be fought on this issue alone, without any red herrings and outside the glamorous atmosphere of victory, at least 80 per cent of the electors would vote for acceptance.

Broadly speaking, the plan of the Labor Party for postwar reconstruction provides for the retention of some of the wartime controls, the public ownership of coal, transport and land, State direction of credit and investment, and a general supervision of industry by the State in conformity with national needs.

Above all, there exists an appreciation of the need for reviving industry, the rehabilitation of the export trades (special emphasis will be laid on the maintenance of agriculture at a high level), and the provision of extended social services. The whole is directed towards the promotion of a high standard of living.

Some confusion exists in Labor circles on the measures to revive the export trades and on international economic relations. The party is inclined to be sloganish, and is disposed to rely too much on international terms, which do credit to the idealism of Labor adherents, but may prove disappointing in practice.

Admittedly the program of the Labor Party is the antithesis of the return to the Free Enterprise policy of the Conservative majority.

Several Conservative Ministers have addressed themselves to this subject and have declared that there is a place both for private and public enterprise; but these vague reservations cannot conceal the fact that when the election comes the Conservatives will rally round the old platform.

Nowhere is the switch-over from Coalition unity to party controversy so apparent as in the House of Commons itself. Legislation of a progressive character is disliked by the older Conservatives, even when Labor members show a pronounced inclination to compromise. While in the shadow of defeat lip service was accorded to progressive ideas; now, when the Coalition has preserved the essential unity of the nation, and victory is assured, they shrink from those ideas and are gradually reverting to type.

A Mixed Lot

A large number of Labor members of Parliament will retire at the next election, making way for younger men, many of them from the Forces, who will fortify the efforts of those older members whose return is assured. They are a mixed lot; men who have worked in factory, mine and workshop, and on the land. Professional men, journalists, lawyers, doctors, in fact all sections of society are represented.

Finally let it be made clear that Labor does not take its instructions from the trade unions. These bodies, which are affiliated to the party, have the right to express their views at Party Conferences, but no trade union could impose its opinions unless they secured general support. The dictation by the trade unions over the Labor Party is a complete fiction.

Nor is there any alarm about the unity of the party. During the war many differences were disclosed, not on the war, where remarkable unanimity existed, but on domestic matters. Many members found the chains of Coalition irksome, but as the election approaches the inhibitions will disappear, and the proverbial unity of Labor will be re-established.

If the progressive forces in this country were able to create a Popular Front, a bloc of parties, not organically united, but prepared to avoid a clash in the constituencies, an overwhelming victory over the Conservative Party would be the result.

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. . . and then came

A GREAT CHANGE

● Gay as the Nineties may have been for some, they were pretty grim for the housewife. Her days were a dawn-to-dark battle with the scrub-board and the mop, the hand wringer and the hot, old-fashioned kitchen range. But as the new century dawned, there came a great change . . . "Electrical Servants"— and *Advertising* to educate Canadian women in a brand-new school of freedom from back-breaking hand labor.

Today, war conditions restrict the advertising of household equipment and supplies. But if that's your field, and you're planning ahead, note this important fact: with over 2,600,000 readers, The Star Weekly goes into 750,000 homes, week after week. It covers *over half* of all the English speaking homes in Canada's urban centres —the thickly populated areas which are your best markets. It is distributed by carrier boy in *every* English-speaking centre where there are 60 or more families.

If the Canadian home is the target of your selling ammunition, concentrate your advertising in The Star Weekly and score more post-war sales.

Do you know? . . . 25% of all Canadian families reporting post-war plans for spending their savings say they hope to buy new houses or re-furnish their present homes.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

How to Give Up the Smoking Habit in One Short Desperate Lesson

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE recent cigarette shortage has brought the Anti-Cigarette Alliance out in force, armed with a program of suggestions to help victims overcome the Habit. The proposals set forth by the Alliance are energetic and well meant. But since they were worked out by strict non-users they have, inevitably, no relation to the problem or indeed to the human race. Their program in fact is a good deal like the proposal to substitute the Olympic Games for a good big hearty World War. It is wholesome, idealistic and in line with rational positive human behavior. The trouble is it won't work.

Take the recent case of Miss F. who decided to substitute gentian-root chewing for cigarette smoking. Miss F. ordered from her druggist a dollar's worth of gentian root in five-cent lots, which she carried about with her in a shoe-box wherever she went. The trouble, as she soon discovered, was that the social world isn't organized about gentian-root chewing; and Miss F. sitting in a corner quietly ruminating a quid of gentian soon became a conspicuous and eccentric figure. To make things worse she found before long that she had developed an appetite for gentian root and couldn't get along without it. In the end the habit became so strong that the only remedy was to find a relatively harmless substitute. Miss F. went back to cigarette smoking and eventually was completely cured of her addiction to gentian root.

THEN there is the case of Mr. B., who made up his mind that the best way to give up the habit was to avoid smoking and smoke-filled rooms. Since Mrs. B. was a constant smoker, this meant that Mr. B. had to spend as much of his time as possible away from home. Clubs and restaurants were out of the question and in the movies he was constantly exposed to the sight of people smoking on the screen. Since the only non-smokers of his acquaintance were very small children Mr. B. spent a great deal of time with his small nieces and nephews whom he soon came to hate. After that he took to riding about in street-cars where he was protected by a by-law. He would take along his newspapers and when he had read them thoroughly he would spend his time studying the street-car advertisements. His interest in cough remedies, funeral parlors, personal loan companies and hair rinses was soon exhausted but he was endlessly fascinated by the Girl with the Movable Eyes who advertises cigarettes.

His chief interest at this time was in watching for the moments when the motorman threw the switch suddenly and the Girl went cross-eyed. The curious study became quite an obsession in a life emptied of every other diversion, and he gave it up reluctantly when the great blizzard arrived and street-car riding became unpatriotic. Mr. B. is now back in his home and has returned to his old smoking habits. The only noticeable result of his experience is a tendency to go cross-eyed whenever he sees a blonde lighting a cigarette.

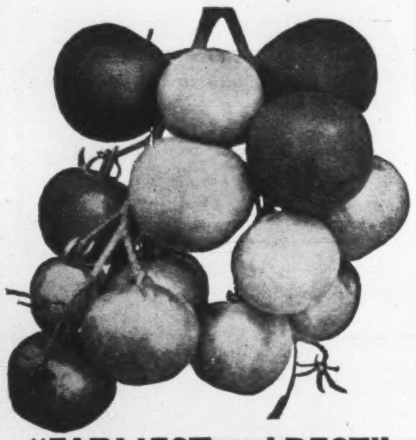
MRS. Y's is an even more complicated case. At first Mrs. Y decided to follow the simplest advice offered by the Alliance, and just Think About Something Else. It didn't take her long to discover, however, that no matter how detached or exalted the subject fixed on for reflection the train of association led inevitably and by the shortest possible cut back to cigarettes. Her stream-of-consciousness during this period ran something like this: Shakespeare, think of Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer, but it's darned silly to suffer like this when one cigarette, Oh damn, start again, a new fur coat, one of the novelty furs, cheaper and a lot smarter really, still $150 a year saved, mink? Mrs. Jacobson's Japanese mink and the very first time she wore it somebody parked a burning cigarette in the sleeve, etc., etc.

Eventually Mrs. Y. gave up this approach to the struggle and tried a new angle. Smoking, she decided, was a purely mechanical habit governed by a chain of automatic reflex actions. The thing to do was to break the chain—omit, for instance, the ceremony of tapping a cigarette on the back of her hand before lighting it. Mrs. Y. broke the habit without difficulty, only to discover that she hadn't weakened the chain, but merely shortened it. After that she tried hiding the matches. The results however were unsatisfactory, for Mr. Y, coming home one afternoon and finding the furnace out and no matches in sight, simply went to bed and covered up. Then when Mrs. Y arrived home an hour later she found the house like a skating rink and the laundry taps frozen solid.

Still undefeated, Mrs. Y. decided this time to hide the cigarettes. The most unavailable spot she was able to discover was an old leather trunk at the back of the store-room in the attic. It was while investigating this trunk that she came on a small pile of letters signed Wanda from a former girl-friend of Mr. Y's. After that Mrs. Y. didn't need to invent topics to take her mind off cigarettes. She thought of nothing but Wanda and was soon smoking like a dragon.

I HOPE I have made it clear that the Habit at this stage is largely under the control of the Unconscious Self which is a lot smarter, as everybody knows, than the Conscious. If you try ignoring or substituting or losing yourself in a theory or a good book it is sure to outwit you and sooner or later you will wake up wreathed in clouds of smoke and dyed in nicotine to the knuckles. The only way to stop smoking is just to stop dead, with the enemy clear in sight and all your faculties alert for battle. If you can lick it then you will undoubtedly emerge with all your best qualities enhanced, a stronger, milder, purer blend than you ever were before. But it is doubtful if your friends will like you any the better for it.

"Join the Navy, Girls—and wear silk stockings," might make a potent recruiting slogan, but only if the prospective WREN could qualify for the Canadian Navy show, "Meet the Navy", now playing abroad. Girls in the show wear the real silk "smoothies", but there's no sneaking out in them after the show. They're collected nightly (above) and locked up.



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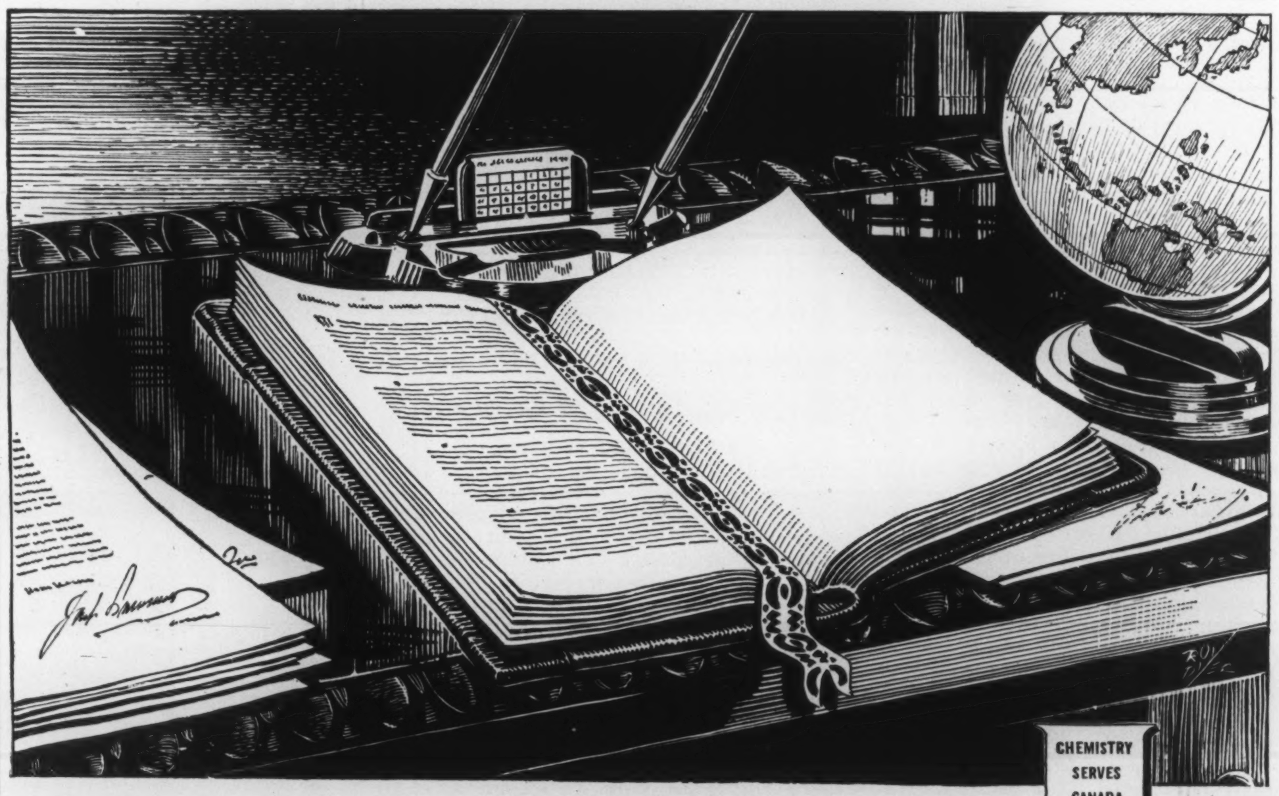

CHEMISTRY SERVES CANADA

The unfinished story

WAR is a challenge—a challenge to the individual, to the nation as a whole, to every form of industrial endeavour upon which the nation depends for its life and well-being.

The answer that Canada has made to that challenge is a matter of record. It is already inscribed on the pages of history, awaiting the final chapter which will round out the story.

But when that chapter is completed there will be still another story to write. It will be the sequel to what has already been put down, the record which will unfold to future generations a full account of the purpose to which we put the stern lessons of the past years.

The chemical industry of Canada has done much for victory during these war years. There has been a concentration of effort and knowledge for the common cause.

But when the battles cease and the boys come marching home again, a new story will commence. May it be a brave, untarnished story—the story of a land and people devoted to a common cause, to freedom and to humanity.

Canadian Industries Limited, now pledged to Canada at war, looks forward to the future with keen anticipation, and to the opportunity of serving the pursuits of peace—anxious to make a contribution well worthy of our finest national traditions.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Watchdogs of War Spending Say They Have Value in Peace Too

By P. O'D.

QUITE often in these letters I have had occasion to refer to the Select Committee on National Expenditure. The reader has perhaps wondered just who these parliamentary watch-dogs are, what they are supposed particularly to guard—"national expenditure" being rather a large, vague phrase—and what are their powers. These are questions which people in this country have been asking recently, in connection with a report published by the Committee on the general problem of supervising public expenditure.

To begin with, this particular Committee is a war-time body appointed to keep a watchful eye on expenditure for purposes "directly connected with the war". It is no part of its job to show whether the money has been well spent or ill—that responsibility is left to the Departments concerned and to the Treasury. The Committee is there merely to see to it that the money voted by Parliament for specific purposes is in fact devoted to these purposes.

These are somewhat severe limitations of its activity, but the Committee has rightly taken a broad view of its responsibiliies. More than once —more than several times, in fact—it has come out flatly with criticism of the way in which public money has been spent. More than once, too, as even its admirers must admit, it has shown a tendency to jump to hasty conclusions. But, on the whole, it has rendered important public services.

Good Even Where Wrong

Even where it has been wrong, it has not been so entirely wrong that the resulting discussion has not done good. It has at least served warning on people and Departments with millions to spend that some sort of supervision over this expenditure is being maintained—a very necessary warning in these days, when a mere million is made to look like pocket-money.

Now the Committee, feeling perhaps that the end of its official existence is not so very far off—the similar committee in the last war lasted from 1917 to 1920—has come forward with some valuable suggestions on this whole question of financial supervision by Parliament. What they propose is that the duties of the Committee, or of some similar one, should be extended into peacetime, that it should in fact become a more or less permanent body.

They want also to see its powers extended, so that it would have the right to report to Parliament on the way in which public money is spent, and not merely whether or not it has been devoted to the purpose for which it was intended. They feel that Parliament has very little knowledge or control of expenditure, once money has been voted; and they want to see machinery devised that will give this knowledge and control. Especially they want to see public accounts presented in a form that can be readily understood by Members—supposing Members devote reasonable intelligence and industry to the job—and not, as one witness declared, "kept on the penny note-book system".

Sensible and even obvious as these suggestions may seem, they raise large and complicated problems of financial administration, which cannot be settled off-hand. The Committee is well aware of this, and further proposes that a special committee should be appointed to go into the whole problem.

Dr. Fisher

By the time this letter sees print—or the printer sees this letter, if you prefer—a new Archbishop of Canterbury may well have been appointed. The Primacy is too important at any time, and especially just now, to be left long vacant. Naturally there is a good deal of speculation as to the probable identity of the next occupant, and most of it seems to point to Dr. Fisher, the Bishop of London.

These guesses have sometimes a way of going wrong. Not always the apparently obvious choice is made. Nor is Dr. Fisher entirely obvious. There is also the very distinguished and able Archbishop of York, Dr. Garbett. But Dr. Garbett is 69, and the physical strain of the Primacy is probably more than he could bear.

Dr. Fisher is a comparatively young man—only 57—and he has already had 14 years' experience as a bishop, nine at Chester and five in London. He has, by all reports, shown himself to be a very able administrator, a man of broad views and attractive personality, and to be possessed of the rugged health and vitality which the sheer physical and nervous strain of the Primacy seems to make necessary. Certainly it proved to be too much for Dr. Temple, whose heart suddenly gave way under the heavy demands constantly made upon him.

On all counts, it would surprise no one if Dr. Fisher were to be promoted to the Chair of St. Augustine. It would, on the contrary, surprise a good many people if he were not, in view of his many qualifications. Incidentally, he is also the father of six sons, which may or may not be a qualification, but which would probably have surprised St. Augustine more than somewhat.

Women's Armor Strong Again

Great news along the boudoir front—especially for ladies with a tendency to amplitude of charm. The corset restrictions are now off, all except those having reference to rubber. The Board of Trade still forbids the use of rubber, but by way of compensation it states that, there is to be no restriction on "the weight of metal, or the number of suspenders, buckles, hooks, busks, and studs". Furthermore, "double-body cloth"—whatever that may be, and I blush to enquire—"lace and trimmings, and plush or velvet", all previously prohibited, may now be used.

There is something tremendously impressive about this list of materials—also very surprising. Can it really be true that there are ladies who wear plush corsets? And what in the world are "busks"? "Weight of metal", too! Is fashion going back to the sort of armor which so admirably sustained the contours and the virtue of Victorian dames? It is not for mere man, even married man, to say, What do we know about these high mysteries?

The Canadian Way

The Spirit of Accomplishment

THIS is our citizen of tomorrow . . . our business man of the future. Unknowingly, he carries on the tradition of individual accomplishment . . . a most vital part of our Canadian way of life . . . as he leaves your newspaper on your doorstep. In reality, it is more than individual accomplishment. For this Canadian youth, even though he is building his own future, is also building the future of Canada. In this nation where freedom and opportunity are every man's right . . . where every man can rise from the ranks to heights as yet not fully explored . . . it is our youth who can shape the destiny of the future and guarantee our prosperity.

It is the youth of Canada who will build the factories . . . invent the machines . . . plan our economy. It is our youth who can keep the spirit of accomplishment alive. Let's never allow anything to stand in the way of individual accomplishment . . . for if anything should, Canada cannot survive!

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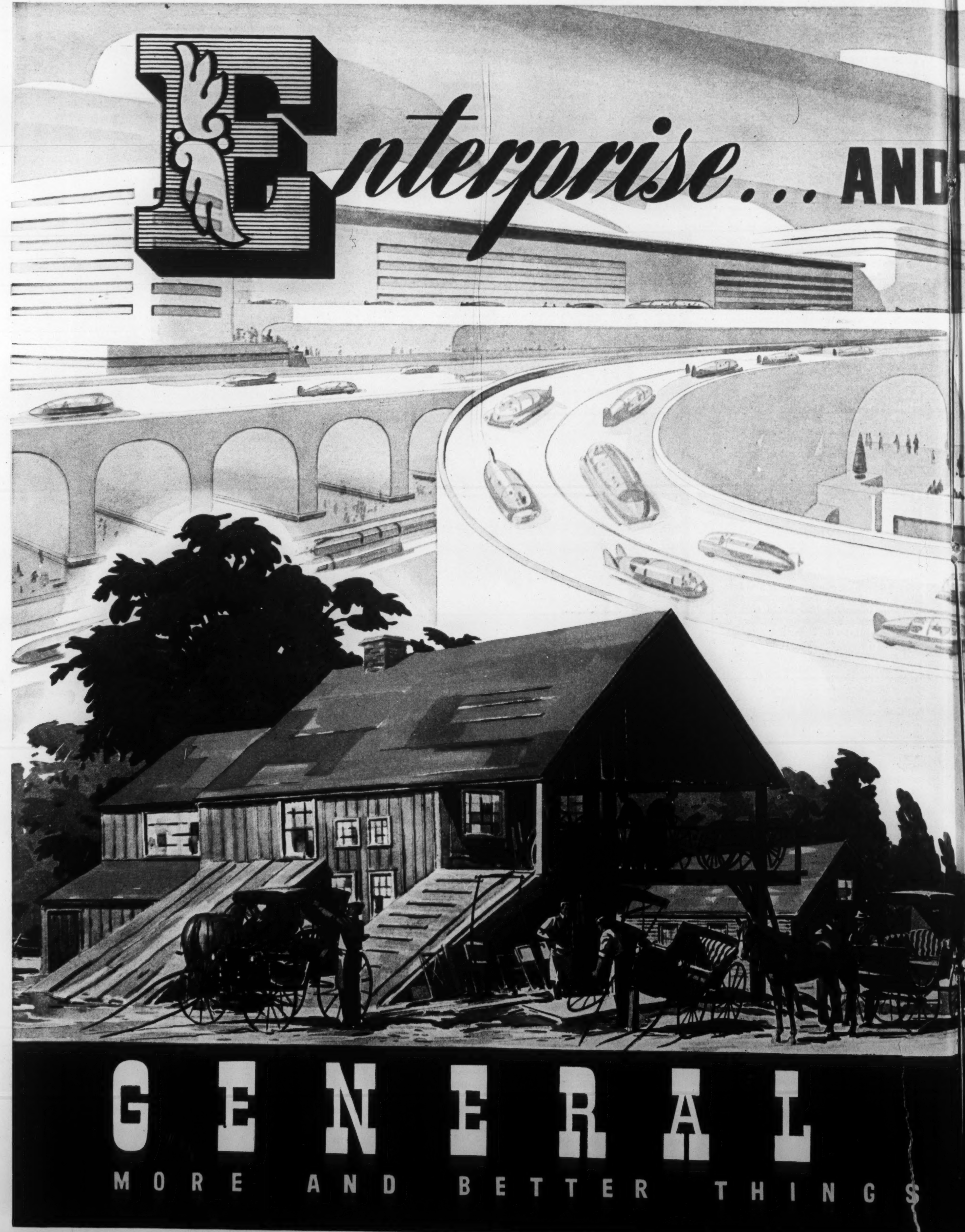
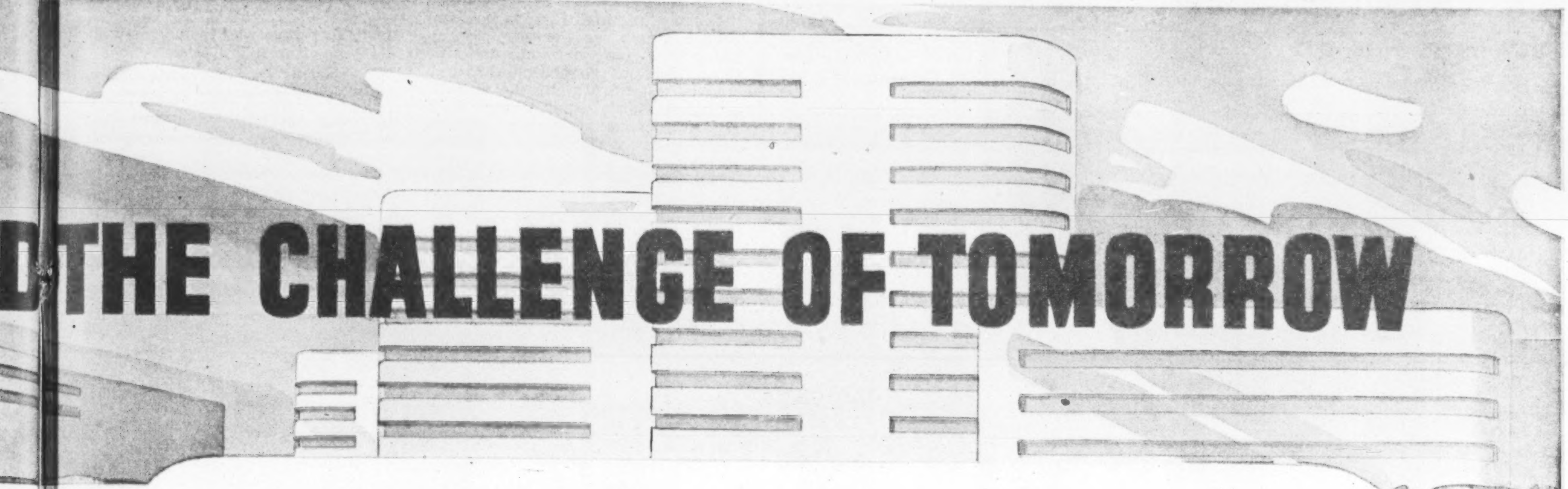

Enterprise... AND
GENERAL
MORE AND BETTER THINGS



D THE CHALLENGE OF TOMORROW

Those early Canadian pioneers whose deeds and names live on, had, despite varying origins and backgrounds and education, one thing in common—Enterprise—the greatest force for progress ever known.

Enterprise discovered and explored Canada, developed and utilized her resources, built her cities and populated her domain.

Enterprise, and its attendant virtues, faith, vision, and determination, prompted Robert McLaughlin to launch a carriage works in 1869—years later, inspired his sons to convert the thriving carriage shop into automobile production, into General Motors of Canada.

Enterprise enabled General Motors to become, in peace, producer of over a quarter of a million civilian cars and trucks—in war, a mighty arsenal forging front-line weapons for a fighting people.

And enterprise—daring, individual, independent—is still the key to prosperity—the force that will best serve Canada in the years that lie ahead.

To meet the challenge of tomorrow, the enterprise and initiative already demonstrated by General Motors will create better, safer transportation; link communities more closely together; provide faster, easier distribution of goods. And the enterprise and initiative, already demonstrated by Canadians as a whole, will ensure this nation and her people a rich and splendid future, worthy of a rich and splendid heritage.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Divorce: What Should Be the Law for Those Who Are Christians?

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

London.

THE great increase in divorce must be a matter of grave concern not only to all Christians, but to all who value the sanctity of home and family life. In this country in 1913 there were 827 divorces; in 1936 there were 4,599; and things are even worse since the war.

Two questions may be asked. What should be the binding law for Christians? What should be the verdict of public opinion on other than religious grounds? On the first, in this short article I can only give my own opinion, which I think is that of most scholars.

Christ was not a legislator. He gave us general principles on which to shape our conduct. For instance on economics his only word was "Beware of covetousness." In quarrels, "Love your enemies," which means, Try to overcome evil with good. So of marriage, it ought to be indissoluble though "Moses" (the Jewish Law) "for the hardness of men's hearts" made some concessions.

The saving clause "except for immorality" (some of the Church Fathers gave this general word a wide extension), which is found in the Gospel of Matthew only, is probably an interpolation; but it represents what the early Church thought our Lord meant, and cannot be disregarded. We must remember that separation without leave to remarry was not then in consideration and that adultery in the Jewish Law was a capital offence. Our Lord was answering the question whether a man may put away his wife "for any cause"; some of the Rabbis taught that it was a sufficient cause if she was a bad cook.

Causes For Divorce

What has been the practice of the Christian Churches? The Roman Church forbids divorce absolutely, but grants decrees of nullity on pretexts which it is not easy to justify. The Orthodox Eastern Church accepted the civil code of the Byzantine emperors, which was very obliging for the benefit of the husband only. Among the causes for divorce in Eastern Christendom are—or were—dining out without her husband's permission, going to a theatre without his permission, and mixed bathing. In the East there was a strong prejudice against all second marriages.

In England, Theodore of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury in the seventh century, allowed remarriage after divorce with considerable freedom. In 1552 a Commission, including Archbishop Cranmer, proposed that divorce should be granted for adultery, desertion, "deadly hostility," "incorrigible harshness." But this never became law.

The Church of England is not bound to conform to the usages of any other church.

To turn to my second question. The marriage vow is not a declaration of sexual attraction; it is a promise of lifelong fidelity, the most solemn contract ever entered into by man and woman. It is a promise made to a partner who has entrusted his or her happiness to our keeping. A man or woman who wantonly breaks up a home is a cad, who ought to be excluded from decent society. Many of our aristocracy, as may be seen from Burke's Peerage, set an infamous example, and are quite shameless about it.

But there are admittedly hard cases. Two cats tied together by the tails are not a good "symbol of the unity between Christ and His Church." "Hard cases make bad law," but it is a bad law which multiplies hard cases.

A Revocable Contract?

The law of the land may reasonably be less strict than the law of the Church. A Report to the Convocations of Canterbury and York (1935) suggests that a marriage might be voidable for concealed venereal disease "and certain other disorders"; "for some notable hereditary mental or physical disorder," and "for wilful refusal to consummate the marriage."

These would really be decrees of nullity, on the ground that "consent" was given in ignorance of relevant or essential facts. The law abrogates other contracts if such ignorance is proved.

Ought the Church to distinguish between the guilty and innocent party? I say Yes. Perjury and collusion are too common, and the Church cannot go behind the decision of the courts; but the fault is with the courts, which almost wink at these conspiracies. To condemn a cruelly wronged husband or wife to perpetual celibacy is not reasonable.

What are we to say to those who agree to regard their marriage as a revocable contract? Theirs is not a Christian marriage, and they have no right to make vows in church "in the sight of God," which they do not mean to keep unless it suits them to do so. Let them be content with a registry office, and know that if they break their contract, though they will not have committed perjury, they will be very properly excommunicated.

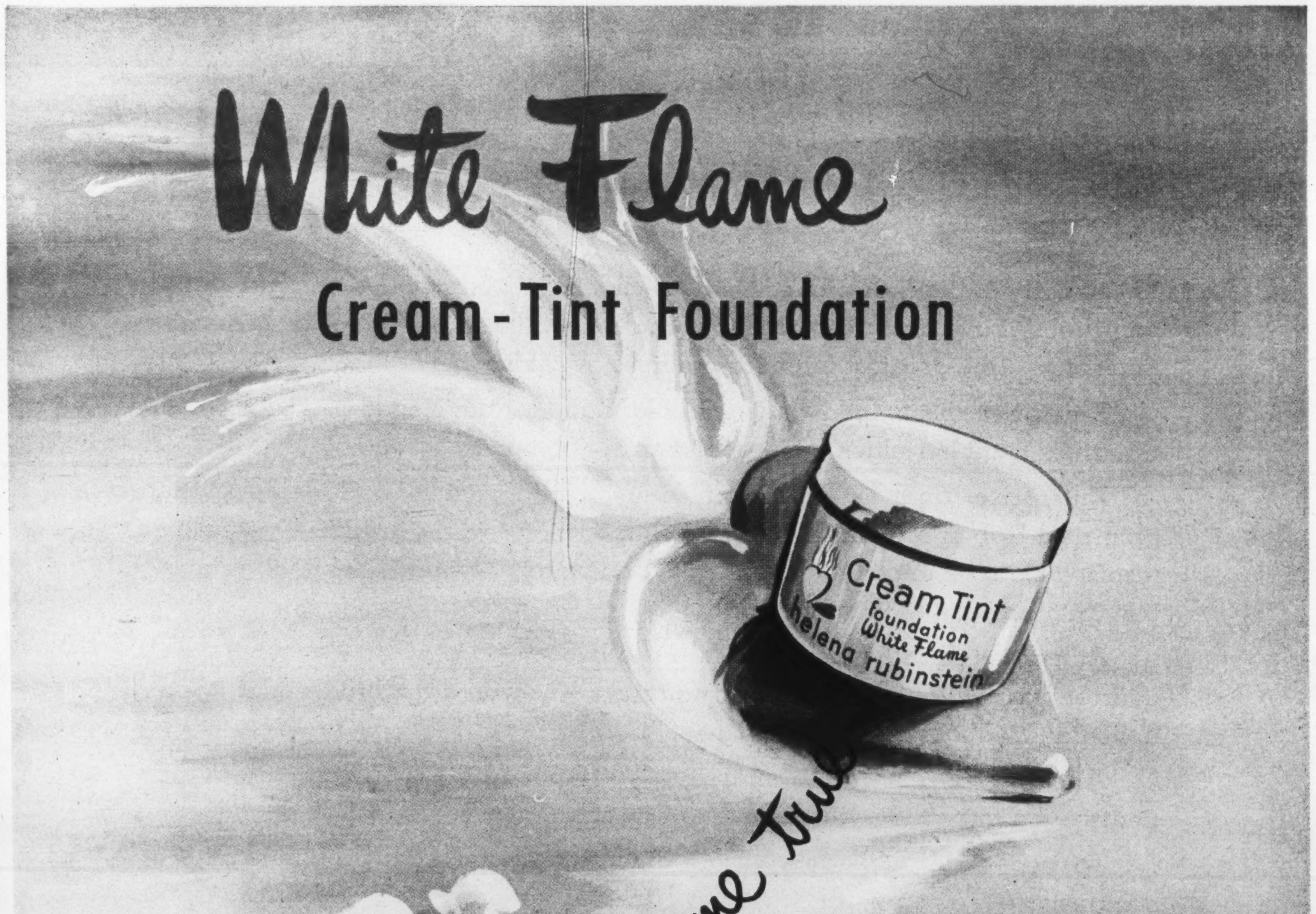
The seventh commandment was not invented by Queen Victoria. It is as ancient, as sacred, and as binding as the prohibition of murder, theft, and false witness.

OBSERVATION

THOSE people who in judgment sit
Quite often lack a lot of it!

MONA GOULD.

"Leaves" cut out of felt dip forward over the brow of the wearer of a small white felt hat trimmed with a small jewel piece and dotted veil.



WORLD OF WOMEN

Adult Education is Not Without Its Pitfalls for the Enthusiast

By BETTY MACKENZIE

THESE are the days when everyone seems hell-bent on improving his mind. The University Extension Courses will teach us practically everything from hanging a curtain to delivering a speech in Russian. The social hour is a thing of the past. An invitation to tea is but a bait to compel you to listen to somebody's views on Soviet Russia or to hear Mr. Smith's paper on "Feeding Europe".

Unless you wish to spend the winter in solitary confinement better enroll in one of the Extension Courses today, or while your friends are conversing in Russian, Italian and Spanish you will have to save your English for singing in church. If they do speak English it will only be to discuss problems and if you can't throw in an intelligent word about Rehabilitation, Taxation, National Defence or Mr. Hepburn where will you be?

Perhaps this wide-spread thirst for knowledge bodes well for Canada's future but I, for one, look askance at this feverish rush for Course Taking. I know from experience what Course-Taking can do to a woman and there's no reason to suppose that man would be more impervious to its pitfalls. All my life I have been an addict. No alcoholic has experienced more pleasure or suffered more grief than I have through tippling at Courses. While they have motivated some of my finest acts they have also caused moral lapses which were better left as a tale untold.

Ah, Mr. Jones!

The habit started back in my student days with a course in "The Memory and How to Improve It". Nor did my enthusiasm wane until I reached the lesson on "How to Remember Names". The technique seemed simple enough. On being introduced you looked intently at the man and made a mental note of any striking physical characteristics. You meet Mr. Jones; note he has piercing eyes. The next time you see a piercing eye, you tap your memory, and murmur, "Ah, Mr. Jones!" Or you listen carefully to a name and associate it in your mind with an emotion. You meet Mr. Joyce. You think of joy, happiness, pleasure! You will think of happy things when you next see that face. You meet it around the corner; your mind whispers "Oh, let us be joyful!" There you have it—the name is "Joyce"!

Came the night of the faculty reception when I determined to put lesson six to the test. I was interested to observe that almost all professors have phyical peculiarities and mentally noted watery eyes, weak chins, strange noses and jailbird ears. A gratifying thing was that I could always recognize them the second time but the difficulty was to determine whether Prof. Young owned that particular chin or Prof. Brown that odd-shaped nose. I didn't seem to be getting very far so I abandoned rule one and concentrated on relating the name to an emotion. Strangely this didn't work out so well either. I greeted Mr. Loveridge as Mr. Spooner; Mr. Birch mysteriously turned out to be Mr. Oakwood and Mr. Learned insisted he was Mr. Wiseman. That course cost me much embarrassment and many dessertless lunches. But I wasn't cured.

The next lapse was a Course in Interpretative Dancing. When I was old enough to know better I found myself garbed in shorts and halter, grimly gripping a bar and kicking like mad. Or I'd be poised like a bird in flight blithely arabesquing through the air like something out of this world, or so I thought. I galumphed around that dancing studio for weeks throwing imaginary garlands, scattering seeds and tossing bubble balls with the reckless abandon of a nymph on the loose. I would stumble home night after night with knotted muscles and aching limbs. By this time I had given myself quite a build-up as a dancer and I looked forward to the Recital with all the trepidation of a debutante about to be presented to Royalty.

The Great Night eventually arrived. The actuality of finding my-

Green felt toque topped by black and white striped silk and a red rose.

A tufted satin ribbon toque in pastel rose and blue. By Mme. Reine.

self behind the footlights went to my head like wine. For *this* all I had endured in physical discomfort was sweet agony! I have a hazy remembrance of leaping about the stage in trappings of pink and blue tulle with some forty other would-be danseuses. Finally we fluttered to the floor, heads buried in arms, as the curtain commenced its descent amid mighty applause. But for me it was an inglorious end. When the curtain came to rest I was half in and half out. As I arose for the encore I was dragged by the heels back to where I belonged. This spelled finis to my stage career.

The course availed me nothing except to strengthen a secret conviction, all indications to the contrary, that I am a frustrated Isadora Duncan.

Then there was my affair with the guitar. It started with a travelling salesman and ended with my having a $35 overdraft, a course of 20 easy lessons and a guitar thrown in. I took an active dislike to that guitar the moment it entered my door. Instead of my mastering it, it mastered me. I really tried to get on speaking terms with it and named it Gussie but from the day we met my character started to disintegrate and I commenced to develop a sort of low cunning. In truth, I was a bit shame-faced about Gussie and did my best to conceal her from my family until we could at least produce "Old Black Joe" between us.

Now a guitar nowise resembles a mouth organ and hiding Gussie called for considerable guile on my part. I seemed to spend my days rushing Gussie from one clothes closet to another. Wherever I hid her was the spot somebody had to find something. Actually the only time we had together was on the maid's day off. Thursday would find me up in Lena's room plucking away. No fugitive from justice felt more stealthy or furtive than I.

One day my husband came home early and caught me in the act. He thought it an enormous joke and asked who owned the banjo. Imagine my horror when I found myself answering glibly, "It's a guitar and it's Lena's."

"Of all the fool things to play," he remarked. "Now if it were the bagpipes—"

I partially squared my conscience, if not the bank, by presenting Gussie to Lena, who sold her to her girl friend's friend for $2. To this day the sight of a guitar brings me out in a rash.

Breathe Deeply

I think I've run the gamut of Course-Taking. I don't plan them—I just seem to catch them. Like the time I went to rent a sewing machine and ended up owning the latest model and a Course in Dressmaking.

The Course in Public Speaking was brief but very much to the point. For three months I breathed deeply (and then easily), made faces at myself in the mirror and mi-mi-d all over the piano in order to acquire breath control and voice culture for a night at the Speech Club. My night came; I delivered my speech and an hour later was delivered of my appendix. I haven't yet decided which was cause and which effect.

These are a few of the snares that lie in wait for the Course-Taker. The only hope is to swear off completely. One fall from grace and you go from bad to worse and, like other things, by the time you think you've had enough you've already had more than is good for you! Up until now the chronic Course-Taker has been regarded as incurable but I see help is being offered us. It's a Course entitled "Salesmanship — How to Promote and How to RESIST It". I registered for it today!

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Two Hundred Years of "Messiah" Finds It Still "Undated"

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

HANDEL'S "Messiah" held a dominant position in the Christmas Day features of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on both the English and French networks; taking second place only to the speech of His Majesty King George VI. Among the countless interesting annals of the work and its composer, is the fact that the most august of early enthusiasts for "Messiah" (before it had been generally accepted by the English people) was George II. By his spontaneous leap to his feet on hearing the first bars of the "Hallelujah" chorus, he initiated a practice which has prevailed ever since.

It is perhaps regrettable that "Messiah" is so thoroughly bound up with the name of Handel in the minds of the people of today, that the beauty and grandeur of others of his compositions are apt to be overlooked,—but this is inevitable. A few weeks ago general interest in the composer was evidenced in large public support of an English film "The Great Mr. Handel" presented as a regular dramatic, rather than as a film attraction; so vital indeed that it is being brought back to Toronto. After seeing that unique film I was interested in the comments of spectators. What struck me was that the part which was most definitely based on recorded fact struck the average playgoer as imaginative. It was that depicting the circumstances under which "Messiah" was composed during a few weeks in the broiling hot summer of 1740.

The oratorio was created at fever heat and Handel actually did believe that he was under direct divine inspiration. He unquestionably said "I did think I did see all Heaven before me —and the Great God himself!" But it is easier to place more or less legendary annals of private disputes on the screen than to convey the mystical detachment which moved the composer to exalted flights of expression. It was I think, the finest triumph of Wilfred Lawson that he did, in a difficult medium, convey the mystical aspects of Handel's very human and many sided nature.

Immortalizing a Hall

The potency of "Messiah" has rendered famous the name of Neal's Music Hall, Fishamble Street, Dublin, where it was first performed. It is all that most of us know of Fishamble Street and the Music Hall would have been utterly forgotten had it not been for "Messiah". The mystical mood which encompassed Handel as he scribbled this masterpiece on music-paper has had a similar reaction on millions of listeners ever since. Strange as it may seem, the stupendous impression it produces was not awakened among many people during the first few years of the oratorio's existence. Despite the enthusiasm of the reigning sovereign London barely supported five performances during the first six years; but by the time the composer died in 1759, 19 years after that frantic summer when "Messiah" was composed the triumph was complete, and public enthusiasm has remained undiminished.

The indifference of many early hearers of "Messiah" was not shared by great composers of the next generation. Mozart was so fascinated that he penned certain ornaments to enrich the score which later generations have voted meretricious. The oratorios of Handel inspired Haydn with the desire to become a composer of that order himself. While living in London he went to hear "Messiah". He broke down emotionally during the performance and between sobs said "Handel is the master of us all". He also found "Joshua" sublime. Before he left London he was brought a manuscript based partly on the Book of Genesis and partly on "Paradise Lost" which, years before, had been prepared for the use of Handel. The great Austrian took it in hand and the result was "The Creation" which enjoyed favor for a century, but which owing to lack of evenness in quality has not stood the test of time.

It is the sustained power of "Messiah", unflagging and ever intensified that make it unique. Last week in listening to the performance by Sir Ernest MacMillan with the Mendelssohn Choir, it struck me that a stranger from afar hearing the work for the first time, might well wonder whether the thrilling beauty of the early solos and choruses could be maintained to the end. It will surprise many to learn that Handel presented the work with chorus and orchestra of only about 30 performers each. But this may have been due to motives of economy. The composer was rather hard-up at the time. In the 19th century the chorus was sometimes swollen to 4000 and the orchestra to 500. But I can imagine no more effective vehicle than the 200 voices of the Mendelssohn Choir with 50 instrumentalists.

Fresh Interpretation

Sir Ernest conducted both the abridged version presented over the national network on Christmas Day and the complete performance at Massey Hall on the succeeding night. Toronto boasts in its population thousands of people, many of them British born, versed since childhood in traditions of "Messiah". I think that it can be truly said that by them Sir Ernest's interpretation is regarded as superb, fresh and stimulating. A year ago I attempted to give the reason. When he first undertook to do the oratorio he studied Handel's score just as he would a new symphony seeking to bring out subtle values that had been submerged in two centuries of use. We may take as a concrete example of the success of his methods the best known of all the choruses "Hallelujah". It is no longer a jubilant shout from first to last but a great and moving structure with new contours and values, that make the final crescendo indescribably thrilling. The same subtlety of treatment marks his handling of every detail and in their interpretations the vocal soloists unquestionably owed much to him. They were all splendid in quality. Audrey Farnell, a newcomer, revealed lovely lyric quality, in the soprano arias. Nellie Smith is invariably impressive in the contralto solos and the nobility of tone and expression of William Morton, tenor and Eric Tredwell, baritone, are well known. It was glorious also to hear "The Trumpet Shall Sound" played so well as it was by Ellis McClintock.

A Vancouver correspondent writes for information as to how the professional revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Sorcerer" given in Toronto in December appealed to the public. He had done it with amateurs where it proved attractive. The answer is that the "Sorcerer" is good as far as it goes, but not weighty enough for a large theatre, nor of sufficient length to provide an entire evening's entertainment. It was never intended to be anything else than part of a double bill. When first presented by D'Oyly Carte in November, 1877 it was preceded by an operetta "Dora's Dream", words by Arthur Cecil and music by Alfred Cellier (who later composed "Dorothy"). This piece was replaced in February, 1878 by "The Spectre Knight" also by Cellier with words by a celebrated dramatist James Albery. This made adequate entertainment, but "The Sorcerer" suffered eclipse in the following May when "Pinafore" was first produced. The earlier piece was obviously mere 'prentice work in comparison, though undoubtedly unique in fancy and charm.

Sophia Romanko, the popular Ukrainian soprano of Toronto, will begin Monday in Winnipeg a tour of Western Canada to last for six weeks. Her flexible voice and sympathetic skill in interpreting the ballads of her native land have won her many friends both on the radio and on the concert platform throughout Canada.

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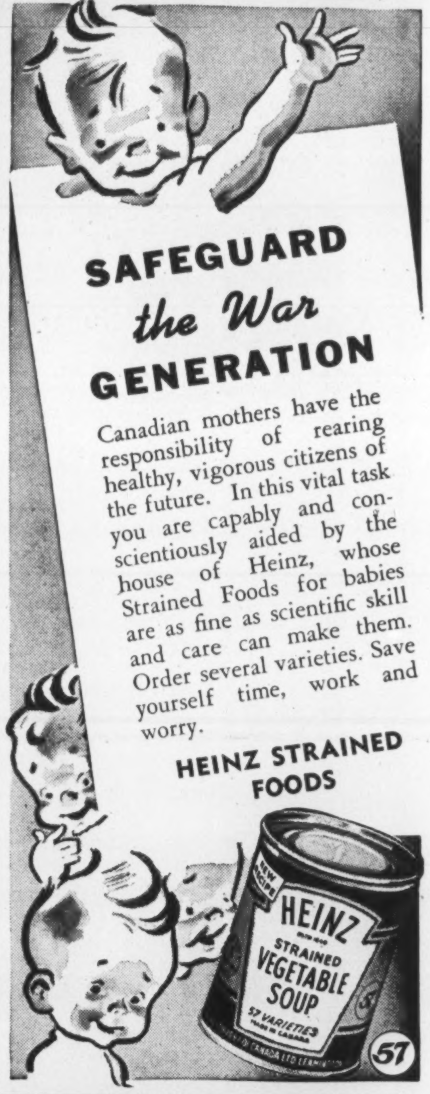

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½ cup of milk
3 tsp. Magic Baking Powder

Cream butter; add sugar slowly; add egg yolks which have been beaten until thick; add flavoring. Sift together flour and baking powder; add alternately with milk to first mixture. Bake in two 7" greased layer-cake pans at 375°F. for 20-25 minutes.

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CHOCOLATE FROSTING: 1 egg white; ½ cup Maple Syrup; ⅛ tsp. salt; ¼ cup Cocoa; ½ tsp. vanilla.

Put egg white, maple syrup and salt in top of double boiler over boiling water and beat with rotary beater for 9 minutes. Remove from heat and fold in cocoa gradually, blending well. Add vanilla and spread over cake.

MADE IN CANADA

V-bombs launched from German planes over the North Sea are now landing in Northern England where children like these seen leaving London by train, were evacuated so that they might escape Nazi revenge weapon.

THE FILM PARADE

Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon in Another Domestic Epic

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE marital love theme to which Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon are devoting their talents these days is a pretty wonderful dish for both stars. They are notable performers in domestic roles and their talents manage to supplement each other without any tendency to conflict. In fact they are the all time Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spratt of the screen and there is no reason why they shouldn't keep up their dual performance till they have licked the platter clean.

In keeping with the tradition they have established for themselves Greer Garson gets the fat role in their latest film, "Mrs. Parkington" while Walter Pidgeon does very nicely on the lean. This is the story of the founding of a nineteenth century American dynasty, and it opens with Miss Garson as the Widow Parkington, a spry old lady in her eighties, ruling a New York mansion whose meanest room is slightly more impressive than the Senate Chamber at Ottawa.

Then in a twinkling the heroine is back in her blooming twenties and working as a boarding-house keeper in Leaping Rock, Nebraska. Major Parkington (Walter Pidgeon) enters at this point—he is the owner of the local silver mine whose profits are as solid as its timbers are shaky. Before long the Major is on his knees to Susie, asking her to marry him and simultaneously breaking the news that her mother has been blown up in his silver mine. Susie accepts him promptly—the picture has a lot of ground to cover and can't linger too long over questions of taste.

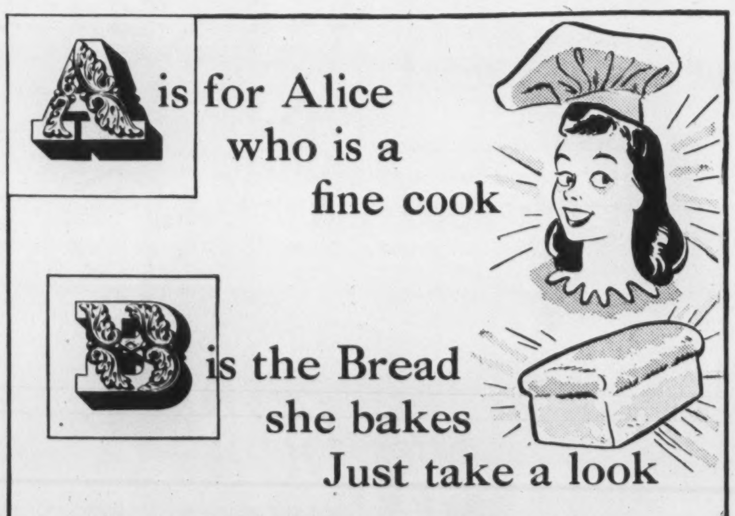
This is our last glimpse of poverty in "Mrs. Parkington". From now on the picture is framed as opulently as a family portrait of the period, with gilt and plush alternating. The Parkingtons get richer and richer and so does the production. But New York cold-shoulders them and the Major sets out on a cheerful policy of revenge and is only restrained by Susie from cutting every throat on Wall Street. Then they are off to England where Susie flirts tenderly with the late King Edward VII. (played with overpowering cuteness by Cecil Kellaway.)

With all this social adventuring the Parkingtons have little time to devote to their children and grandchildren. This helps to point the lesson of the film: that money is a curse and lots of money will send your descendants to hell in a hack. The Parkington descendants are a fearful lot. The daughter (Gladys Cooper) is an alcoholic, the grandson (Edward Arnold) is an embezzler, the grandson (Dan Duryea) is a youthful monster. It's rather hard to understand how Mrs. Parkington, who could be so wise, vigilant and tough with the Major when he needed it, could allow her family to get into such awful shape, but I suppose with so much loose and happy spending going on some sort of soak-the-rich moral had to be pointed up before the picture's ending.

The time sequences have been giddily shuffled in "Mrs. Parkington" with the story moving backwards and forwards over a seventy year period and Greer Garson alternating continuously between her twenties and her eighties. It is a trick performance, a little like a singer taking both parts in a duet and somehow contriving to blend them. Walter Pidgeon's role doesn't call for quite such a display of virtuosity—the Major gets killed off in his prime—but he gives a fine resounding performance just the same. "Mrs. Parkington" owes everything to its stars and production and as a result is a better film than it perhaps deserves to be.

"Can't Help Singing" suffers from the familiar handicaps of Deanna Durbin films—a little too much bounce and sturdiness in the star and a considerable deficiency of the same elements in the story. Deanna flushes up prettily in technicolor and, as the title indicates, is generous with her singing. In her latest picture she is a spoiled Washington belle of the last century, who runs away from home and hustles off to California after the man she loves. En route she switches her affections to a singing gambler, and that's about all there is to the story, which is filled out to feature length with scenery, solos, duets and the rather depressing activities of a comic team headed by Akim Tamiroff.

A is for Alice who is a fine cook



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CONCERNING FOOD

Now the Lady of the House Finds Time for Post-Holiday Plans

By JANET MARCH

ONE more holiday season has been chalked up to the account, with all the usual accompaniments of the general mess of Christmas cards, shedding Christmas trees, tissue paper, string and the children's skates left in the front hall where you are almost sure to break a leg on them. Picking things off the floor is practically all a housewife does during the Christmas holidays, and it is small comfort to her that no fancily worked out weight reducing exercises are any better for her figure than this job. Anybody with more than one child can still touch the floor with her fingertips without bending her knees, as she did in the old days of physical jerks at school—what's more she can touch it in transit without ever stopping and with a heavy bunch of collected miscellany in the other hand.

There is an idea that people put on weight eating turkey and Christmas pudding, but as far as the distaff side is concerned this is nonsense. If Mr. Gallup would send his questioners around with bathroom scales under their arms it would be found that, for mother at least, Christmas is the greatest weight reducing time of the year. Answering the telephone, keeping track of times and engagements, adjusting ski harness, washing stockings and socks and feeding other people's children large meals at short intervals insure great physical activity. Add to this list hours of boredom at movies which seem built to entertain the meagre intelligence of an under-developed four-year-old, and the job of settling family disputes as to whether Handel or Fibber McGee shall be heard on the one surviving radio, and you have a slight idea of a few of the problems. Still, the holidays are marvellous and perhaps even more fun for the parents than the children. The quiet reaches of January and February seem just as much a bore to the grown ups as to the three-year-old in whose ears the bells of Santa's sleigh tinkled back in magic December.

Oh, well, we still have to eat, and preferably economically after that orgy of spending. Casseroles, stews, curries, and long simmered soups save money and spend time, but in January we may have more of the latter than the former.

Antoine, designer of exotic headdresses, fashions a bridesmaid's hat from folds of starched net draped around shoulders, with a demure coif.

Beef à la Mode

4 pound pot roast of beef
½ pound of salt pork
½ cup of vinegar
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
2 onions
4 carrots
1 turnip
2 tablespons of fat
1 teaspoon of thyme
1 tablespoon of parsley
3 cups of tomatoes

Cut small gashes all over the meat and stick bits of the salt pork in the gashes. Pour the vinegar over the meat and let it stand for some hours, or over-night. Slice the onions and brown them lightly in the fat. Brown the meat on all sides in a hot oven and then add the carrots and turnips diced, and the cooked onions, thyme, parsley, salt, pepper and tomatoes. Cover and cook slowly for about three hours.

This year with canned corn obtainable you can make in very little time a good corn chowder which is so substantial that it can be the main dish at luncheon or supper.

Corn Chowder

1 can of corn
2 onions chopped
4 boiled potatoes cut in squares
1 teaspoonful of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
2 tablespoons of bacon fat
2 tablespoons of flour
3 cups of milk (more if you do not like a very thick soup)

Melt the bacon fat and lightly brown the chopped onions in the fat. Take out the onions and stir the flour into the fat, add the salt and pepper and milk and stir till the soup thickens. Then add the cooked onions the potatoes and the can of corn. Cook gently for about fifteen minutes.

Round Steak With Tomatoes

2 pounds of round steak cut rather thick
1 onion
2 carrots
1 turnip
2½ cupfuls of canned tomatoes
2 teaspoonfuls of salt
Pepper
2 tablespoons of bacon fat

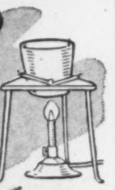
Melt the fat and brown the steak on both sides and then put it in a large flattish shaped casserole. Cover the meat with the onions, carrots and turnip all chopped, and the tomatoes and salt and pepper. Cover the dish and cook very slowly, under 300, for about three hours.

For a sticky-sweet, lush dish, the old-fashioned syrup-baked dumplings have no equal.

Apple Syrup-Baked Dumplings

6 apples
Sugar
Cinnamon, allspice or nutmeg
1 recipe plain pastry
1 cup water
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons lemon or lime juice

If apples are large, cut in half and use only three. Core and pare them. Sprinkle each well with sugar and a bit of spice. Roll pastry ⅛-inch thick, cut in squares large enough to wrap pieces of fruit. Arrange, seam side up, in a lightly-greased baking dish. Make a syrup of water, sugar, butter and lemon juice. Simmer 1 minute, then pour over dumplings. Bake in hot oven (400 deg. F.) 15 minutes; then lower heat (350 deg. F.) and bake 30 minutes longer, or until apples are tender. Serve as they are, sticky with the syrup, or with thin cream.



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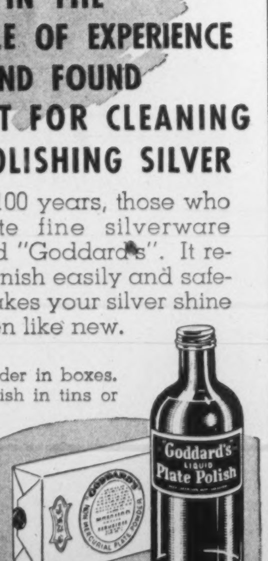

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Heat them piping hot. Dip in your fork. Taste! Umm-mmmmm! You go for that second forkful . . . *fast!* Because the flavour is so appeteasing . . . so thrilling . . . the gift of Libby's expert chefs and scientific processing. Your dealer has Libby's Deep-Browned Beans in 20 oz. tins that serve 4 or 5 people. Try them for new mealtime pleasure.

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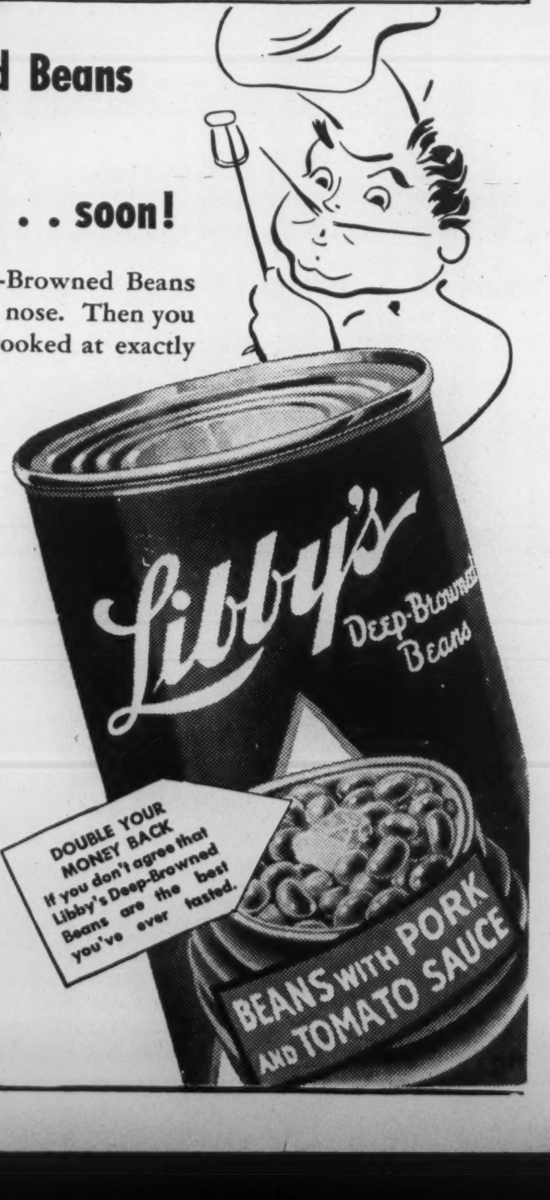

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THE OTHER PAGE

Verses in Salutation of a New Year by Six Canadian Poets

AT THIS beginning of a new and rather bewildering year it is not a bad idea to pause for a few moments and listen to what the poets have to say about our little life and the world in which we have to live it. Therefore we devote The Other Page this week to these utterances by several well-known contributors —Leo Cox, Mona Gould, F. W. Gray, Emily Leavens, Tom MacInnes, J. E. Middleton.

There is more, and more important, poetry being written in Canada today than ever before. It is our hope to print in 1945 our full share of it.

"UNTIL THIS TYRANNY BE OVERPASSED"

JERSEY, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark,—
You have tholed long years in the foeman's dark.
In far-flung ports your sons have sighed
For news of their kin by the Channel's tide.

Now hear you the sound of the long guns' bark,
In Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark.
From far-flung ports our grey ships mass,
The morning will come, this tyranny pass.

Soon the White Ensign will wave on your coasts,
The Teuton will flee, with his lies and his boasts.
Joy will return, as day follows dark,
In Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark.

F. W. GRAY.

THE DREAD

NOT the facts of the day; the iron facts
Pointed and edged that chill me to the heart.
These are as realist javelins, to be dodged
By a turn of the hand or head, or, if not,
Bringing wounds that will heal in time—with scars.

It is rather the ever-present lies that I fear
The swarm of vampire bats stinking of hell,
Fluttering leathery wings above my head.

Demagogue lies, bred in caverns of hate,
Party lies, green with envious slime,
Business lies, for thievery, cautious or bold,
Enemy lies (dead or dying, thank God!)
Lies of the social round and lies of the arts.

Any one of the flying reptiles may bite,
Poison my soul for aye and rob me of peace,
Give me nettles for rest and ashes for food.

J. E. MIDDLETON

LOCK THEM AWAY

LOCK them away—
The little treasures;
The letters and postcards—
The snapshots—
The bracelet with the clear blue stones,
The laughing-eyed photograph
That always seemed to say
"Hello there, Darling!"—
Lock them away!
Keep them, of course,
Because they are not to be come by
Again.
And because some day you may take them out
And look at them,
Quietly.
Look at them, and remember
Without this trembling flame
Cutting your heart—
Tearing your thin defenses down
Around you!

Do not keep these tangible reminders
By you.
It is not a good thing!
There may be virtue in a hair shirt
But has it ever been proven?

Carry in your heart
The image.
But the tangible reminders—
Lock them away!

MONA GOULD.

BRIEF ARMISTICE

BRIEF armistice we creatures have at best:
In toils that seldom loosen for release
From killing things, until our own decease:
Devouring is the life plan manifest:
So bright sometimes, with brittle pleasures blest,
Yet none of all, for all, can keep the peace:
Seems God forgot to organize police
That Saturday, when he laid off to rest!

Did life from its first cells outgrow amiss?
Were all the dice thus loaded for the game?
Is will-to-live itself the thing to blame?
Dark Gautama has indicated this:
But you and I will risk it, just the same,
To get the juice of each brief armistice!

TOM MACINNES.

PIONEER'S REWARD

EACH day gives new urgencies,
Blocks reflective harm.
After light's emergencies
Night brings locked calm.

What could quell the day's fears
If duties were forgot?
What dry the night's tears
If toil were not?

EMILY LEAVENS.

THE CLEARING

OLD Time, with itching leaf and restless root,
Closes around the clearing, change on change,
Disguised as infant spruce and poplar shoot,
Wild currants, gooseberries and berries strange,
Ready to swallow up in hollow night
Of tomb-green trees, against the sun and moon,
The dreams we wove in timothy, the bright
Sky palaces we built that afternoon
So long ago. Yet from the timeless sea,
A tide-wind stirs the forest, fills the grass—
Loaded with promise as it used to be—
And floods the years to come.
Hush, hear it pass,
Shaking its prophecies among the bells
Of campion and silver immortelles!

LEO COX

I have blended a new nail polish shade to match the deep rich red of roses and called it Victorian Rose
Peggy Sage

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EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 6, 1945 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Britain Must Discard Ideas of Free Trade

By ROBERT BOOTHBY, M.P.

Britain's traditional stand of free trade won't work any longer, says the writer. The policy was built under conditions which no longer exist, but, aside, from this, he has doubts whether in the long run the system was profitable. His great criticism is of the looseness of financial control which permitted great sums to go to Germany while the home country suffered.

Mr. Boothby is a member of the British House of Commons.

London.

THE attempt to get Britain back to the economic system of the nineteenth century continues. That system worked here only because we were the greatest manufacturing and creditor nation in the world, because we took goods freely and in unlimited quantities from everywhere, because we re-lent the whole of our annual export surpluses (which were enormous) to debtor countries because there were continuously expanding markets overseas, continuous fresh discoveries of gold (which enabled the supply of international credit to be expanded), and a comparatively free migration of human beings. Not one of these conditions prevails today.

A lot of the money we lent abroad in the way of exports, we never saw again. It has been estimated that we lost upwards of £4,000,000,000 in this way.

From one point of view it paid us to do this. The employment given, and the wages paid to those who produced these goods, set up an internal demand which increased the general industrial activity of this country, and therefore the production of real wealth. We got a large amount of food and raw materials cheaply in return.

Great wealth piled up in the hands of Britain's bankers and merchants. But the advantages were not unmixed. Capital development in this country was held up for generations —with the slums as one visible result. Agriculture declined under the pressure of free imports—with the result that the whole of our economic structure became unbalanced. Free multilateral trade was an article of faith to our ancestors, which is bred in our bones, and from which we are still suffering. *For the truth is that it will no longer work.*

An implication of the theory underlying the doctrine of "non-discrimination" is that, as trade is (or should be) conducted solely by individuals, the size of national markets is of no consequence. In the modern world of mass production and protected markets this is arrant nonsense.

A well-known Liverpool merchant was once said to have observed that he didn't care what happened to goods as long as they were never consumed in the country in which they were produced. To such a point was the fetish of multilateral free trade carried.

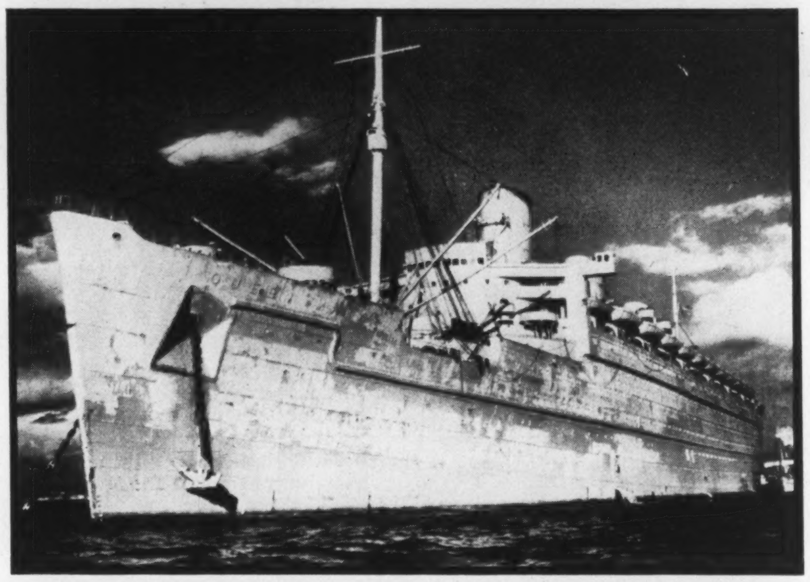
Not Sacrosanct

Yet there is nothing sacred or magical about international trade as such. And there is no object in moving goods about the world just for the fun of it. The purpose of trade is the mutually advantageous exchange of goods.

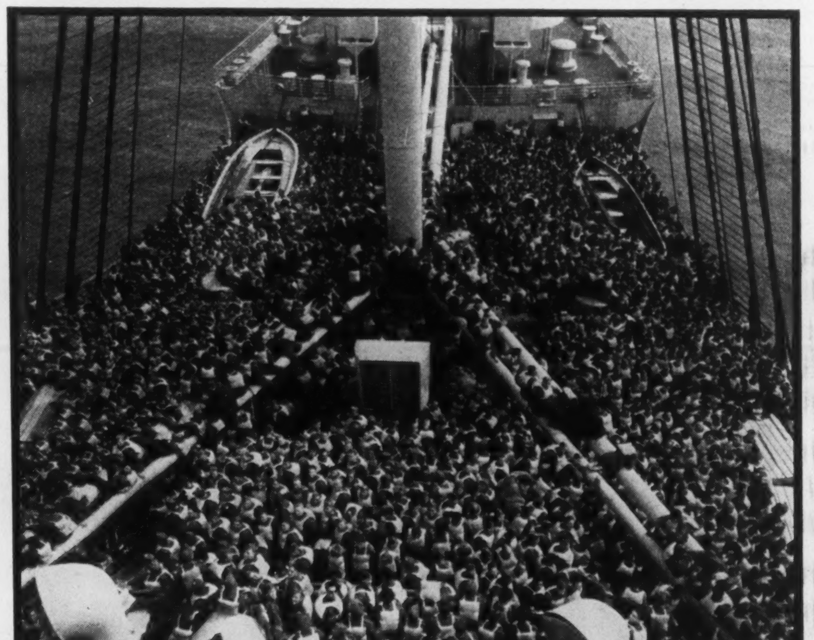
Before the war each country strove to build up an export surplus (in other words, to export its own unemployment) at the expense of its neighbors. The struggle for export markets did nothing to increase the real wealth of the world, or the total volume of employment, and it was a potent cause of war.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

British Atlantic Liner Now on War Service



Third largest ship afloat, the 81,235-ton Queen Mary, former Cunard White Star luxury liner, has a fine wartime record as a troopship. How many times she has made the Atlantic crossing is strictly "sh-sh", but these days she is carrying many more than her pre-war passenger accommodation of 2,075. This port bow view of the Queen Mary in her war paint shows her tremendous size: overall length, 1018 feet; height from keel to masthead, 234 feet. Practically "straphanging" across the Atlantic are these thousands of Britain-bound troops (below), massed on deck for practice boat drill. Because the ship is carrying so many more than it was designed for, a loud speaker system helps to regulate the swarming crowds in the alleyways and on the stairs, especially at mealtime in the first-class dining room—now a messhall for troops. Former first-class twin-bedder cabins are equipped with narrow double-tiered steel bunks and sleep six. Public rooms, including the cocktail lounge, are converted to bunk-houses for troops. Many more sleep on the floor of the promenade deck. The smoking room has become a well-equipped hospital.



On her westward crossing, the Queen Mary has carried Winston Churchill, and many returning service personnel (below) with wives and children.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Will Control Make Prosperity?

By P. M. RICHARDS

THIS paper's London correspondents Gilbert C. Layton and G. A. Woodhouse have lately given us some excellent articles on a subject which the progress of the war is moving day by day from the realm of theory to that of hard and pressing reality—the question of whether the national economy shall continue to be based on the private enterprise principle or be subjected to Government control and direction.

A widely accepted view here in Canada seems to be that henceforth the national Government will necessarily have to do much more controlling than it did before the war, not only to smooth as far as possible the otherwise probably highly uneven economic road of the early postwar, but also to ensure the more intensive utilization of the nation's economic resources that will presumably be essential if the nation is to service its huge war debt, pay for its big national welfare program and enjoy a satisfactory standard of living at one and the same time.

How Far Should Control Go?

But how far is control to go? Is the Government's function to be that of serving and coordinating and facilitating private enterprise, or of so completely directing enterprise that the system is indistinguishable from totalitarianism?

Our leftist groups in Canada appear to favor the latter, but in England leftists and rightists are found on both sides of the fence. Gilbert C. Layton remarked (SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 23) that in Britain some political leftists want control of industry because they see "something attractively Marxist about the removal of freedom from individual industrial producers," while other leftists who are working men and trade unionists don't want control because they see that under it there would be no bargaining with the bosses and they recognize that such ability to bargain now weighs heavily in their favor. Most rightists are strongly against control because they are convinced it must lead inevitably to nationalization of industry and because they fear the consequences of any increase in the powers of central government over private lives and activities. On the other hand, some rightists do not oppose Government control of industry because they believe that the Government itself will be rightist.

Layton points out that control over industry, if it is to be effective, must involve control over the movement of labor and over the reward of labor as well as over the supply and allocation of raw materials and over the flow of capital. Furthermore, control "implies also a particular direction in politics, consistent with its economic requirements. It implies a vision, an awareness of the end to which control is a means, and so it involves a whole social philosophy." To be logical, advocates of control must believe that it is the best means to the end of economic order, efficiency and development; its opponents must hold that control is not the best means to this end. "In other words," says Layton, "the test of control is entirely an economic one, though this is not to say that once the issue is decided certain political compulsions do not flow from it. They obviously do."

He goes on to argue that in an economic context which accepts the principle of free enterprise, a large degree of control is permissible only in terms of shortage of manpower, raw materials and productive capacity, so that control is really rationing. Thus viewed, control becomes a self-evident necessity as an initial means, since it is plain that there will be shortages and a tendency toward waste, overlapping and misdirection of production, unless the satisfaction of prior-ranking wants is put first. But, Layton asks, can it in fact be argued that the persistence of control beyond the period of shortages is required to produce optimum economic efficiency? "Looking beyond the phase of resurgence," he says, "it is impossible to avoid the compelling arguments for the reinstitution of private enterprise. . . . Private enterprise is an indispensable part of the system of production for profit, and not all the gods in the Marxist calendar have displayed any incentive to enterprise and initiative comparable to profit."

Prosperity a Means, Not an End

Since the British Government's "near-Beveridge" social insurance plan will not work if there is not a sufficiently high level of general prosperity, G. A. Woodhouse says (Dec. 16) that the plan "implies a desertion of the traditional conception that prosperity is an end good in itself. . . . Now the concern of Government is so to arrange the distribution of wealth, using the word in its broadest sense, that even at the cost of a decline in the level of the reservoir there is no part of the national field that is not irrigated and protected from drought and starvation . . . Granted that prosperity is a means and not an end, it remains true that it is an indispensable means, and that unless measures are concerted to achieve it the end must escape us. . . . Private enterprise or central control must be judged by the standard of which is the best means to prosperity."

Woodhouse adds that the supporters of control cannot have it both ways. They are the very people, he says, who have insisted so strongly on the national responsibility for a minimum standard of living in work and out of it and for the best health and education services. "They cannot argue for these things, which are alone possible in the context of prosperity, and say at the same time that industry should be nationalized whether or not its efficiency is improved by it." This seems to me to be a pretty sound argument.

(Continued from Page 22)

The fact is that if trade is to be beneficial in the modern world, it must be complementary not competitive. This point was well put by Bertrand Russell in his book "Freedom and Organization."

"When two countries are in no degree competitors as regards the products interchanged—that is to say when each is incapable of producing what it buys—commerce is felt to be beneficial to both, and the effects for which Cobden hoped do really take place. But as soon as one country sells to another goods which the other is capable of producing the anger of competitors becomes more intense than the gratification of customers and friendship is turned into enmity."

Our object after the war should not be to get goods out of this country, at all and any cost, in competition with the United States. It should be to obtain with our exports the raw materials of which we stand in need. This we can only do if we retain the powers necessary to trade our two greatest economic assets, which will be our productive capacity and our market. We threw away those powers when we decided to return to the gold standard in 1925 and multilateral free trade.

Gift to Germany

What happened between the two world wars? Instead of reconstructing industries and rehousing people with the materials and labor which lay ready to hand, Britain poured money into Germany and Central Europe. Dr. Schacht has told us that he extracted nearly £300 million from the City of London by way of loans and investments.

The Germans did not use it all for the purpose of building municipal swimming pools—they were getting enough for that from the United States, anyway. They used it as the basis of credit to finance the Russian trade, upon which we so resolutely turned our backs. The Russians, in turn, used the credits advanced to buy heavy machinery in Germany, while our factories stood idle. Thus were the German heavy industries revived, and the foundations of rearmament laid.

In the event, we backed the wrong horse. The credits outstanding by Germany to the U.S.S.R., which in 1932 amounted to the astonishing total of Rm. 1,000,000,000, were repaid in full. The Germans bilked us.

If during this critical period, the City bankers had been directed by the Government to invest in the Empire and at home instead of in Germany, both they and their clients would have lived to be grateful. And we should have been in a much stronger position to meet the impact of oncoming events.

The weakness of our position was uncovered by the world depression of 1929-31. It transpired that in order to carry out their reckless policy of lending to Central Europe at high rates of interest the merchant bankers of the City had borrowed heavily on short-term; and that the London market was seriously involved.

Tied to Wall Street by the gold standard, we had no option but to beg for a loan of £50,000,000.

Multilateral Trading

In his recent book, "Full Employment in a Free Society", Sir William Beveridge says, categorically:

"For a major depression in a major country there is no remedy under a multilateral trading system. Depression is an infectious disease. It should be open to Britain and countries which like her desire to follow the middle course of full employment in a free society to do so without being charged with pursuing selfish or national aims. It is better to secure multilateral trading in a limited region where it has good prospects of success and can be made the basis of wider trading later, than to aim at multilateral trading in the world at large, without effective agreement on its fundamental conditions."

The argument is conclusive. No British Government can ever again afford to run the risk of being dragged to an abyss of economic depression by events occurring in other countries over which they have no control. Our hope—and it is a great hope—lies in lowering the price of our imports, by making long-term contracts for the purchase of essential raw materials and food, and reciprocal trade agreements; in reconstructing the Sterling Area; in developing the backward areas of the Empire; and, last but not least, in a tremendous expansion of home production.

The attention of the bankers must be directed first to the requirements of British industry and agriculture, and, secondly, to the British Empire, which, although grossly neglected in the past, nevertheless provides an almost unlimited field for constructive enterprise.

This model of the proposed new House of Commons (view from the Speaker's chair), which will replace the old bomb-damaged Chamber, will have better acoustics, bigger visitors' galleries, better ventilation and more seating (except for the M.P.'s). Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, it will cost over £780,000. →

British submarines are now being refitted for action in the Far East against the Japanese. But wherever these sailor lads go you can count upon finding the usual pin-up girls.

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—2 large lake tankers under long-term lease.

—Has experienced an increase in Sales of gasoline, fuel oil and other petroleum products from 20,000,000 gallons in 1939 to nearly 40,000,000 gallons in 1944.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J.L.P., Penticton, B.C.—Yes, if purchased for a long term speculative investment I regard the possibilities for Steep Rock Iron Mines as interesting. The recent sharp decline in price was obviously due to the fact that the company's shipping program for the fall of 1944 had to be suspended after the initial token shipment of 16,500 tons. It had been hoped to ship at least 100,000 tons by December 1. Full production is scheduled for 1945, it being expected the situation will be well in hand next spring to ensure uninterrupted output. Company officials state there is nothing whatsoever in the physical or financial situation to cause concern. If the mud slide which impeded this year's operations had not happened until the middle of next year its effect on the normal flow of production might have been much more serious. Of the gold stocks you mention, if purchasing for the long term, SAN ANTONIO, MACASSA and BRALORNE all have attraction and their ore positions warrant increased productive capacity when the manpower situation again becomes normal. In the base metal group I would favor HUDSON BAY MINING & SMELTING.

W. F., Fonthill, Ont.—Yes, I think there is every reason to expect that the purchase of the Real Estate Loan Company of Canada by CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORP. will improve the position of the latter company and thus increase the value of its shares over a

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

SILVERWOOD DAIRIES, LIMITED, has developed into one of the most outstanding distributors of milk and dairy products in the Dominion. The company has experienced a rapid growth in sales volume, but has not enjoyed the full benefit of this sales expansion because of government controls and regulations, price ceilings, subsidies and the heavy toll wartime taxation has taken of profits. Relief from these factors would permit of a return to normal operations that would permit profits to reflect the increased volume of business and economies effected from efficient management. Distribution of products is in densely populated areas and close to sources of supply. An offer has been made for an exchange of Silverwood common shares for common shares of Dairy Corporation of Canada. Control of this company would extend the scope of operations of Silverwood Dairies and its subsidiaries. In recent years the company has taken advantage of low interest rates to refund a portion of the funded debt with a new issue at a saving in interest charges, and has reduced the number of preference shares outstanding to improve the position of the common stock.

Sales for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, of $11,789,976 were an increase from $10,404,460 for the previous year, and up from $6,710,228 for the period ended March 31, 1939. Net profit for 1943-1944 of $175,429, including $53,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, compared with $172,335 for 1942-1943, in which year the refundable portion of the tax amounted to $33,000. There was earned in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, 66c per share on the common stock, of which 27c a share represented the refundable portion of the tax, leaving retained net of 39c per share or just below the dividend paid for the year of 40c a share. However, earned surplus has increased from $121,498 at March 31,1939, to $306,683 at March 31, 1944, and most of this increase is available for meeting any minor amount required over annual profits to meet common dividends. Net profits for the past three years have ranged from $172,000 to $175,000, an increase from $59,409 for 1938-1939.

The company's liquid and cash position has been improved over the past six years. Net working capital of $808,492 at March 31, 1944, was up from $433,354 at March 31, 1939, and cash of $328,835 up from $298,715. In addition, investment in government bonds totalled $600,000 at the end of the latest year, against no similar investment in the earlier year.

Outstanding funded debt at March 31, 1944, consisted of $1,200,000 of serial first (closed) mortgage bonds, carrying an annual interest rate of 4½%, and $1,450,000 of 6% registered sinking fund debentures, due 1966. Since the close of the fiscal year, the 4½% serial bonds have been redeemed and a new issue of serial bonds carrying interest rates of 2½% to 4% annually issued. The new serial bonds mature in annual instalments of $80,000 the first ten years and $100,000 the next ten. The new issue was for $1,800,000 and the proceeds were used to provide funds for the redemption of the old issue, for contemplated capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

There were outstanding at March 31, 1944, 120,000 cumulative preference shares of no par value, of an original issue of 145,000 shares, and 193,500 common shares of no par value of an authorized issue of 1,000,000 shares. The preference shares are entitled to an annual cumulative dividend of 40c per share and participate ratably with the common after the latter has received cumulative dividends per share equal to dividends paid on the preference shares. The preference shares are redeemable at $15 per share and entitled in liquidation to $13 per share priority.

Dividends are up-to-date on the preference stock, and are currently being paid semi-annually at the annual rate of 40 c per share. Dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of 40c per share. Dividends common stock. An initial semi-annual dividend of 20c per share was paid on the common stock in June 1941 and continued on that basis to date. The common shareholders are entitled to cumulative dividends of $1.80 per share before the preferred stock participates in dividends over 40c a share paid on the common.

The business was originally established in 1903 and the present company was incorporated with an Ontario Charter in 1928. The company operates in all principal centres in Western Ontario, as well as in Toronto, Peterborough, North Bay and Sudbury, with plants located in the dairy farming sections of Ontario.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	15	10	$0.66-a	22.7	15.1	$0.40
1943	10¼	9¾	0.66-a	15.5	14.8	0.40
1942	8½	6½	0.66	12.9	9.9	0.40
1941	7	3	0.61	11.5	4.9	0.60
1940	6⅝	3	0.48	13.8	6.3	—
1939	5	1½	0.01	—	—	—
Average ratio 1940-1944				15.5	10.5	
Approximate Current Ratio				20.7		
Approximate Current Yield				2.9%		

a—Includes 27c per share refundable tax 1944 and 19c a share 1913.
Note—High and low prices for calendar years, earnings for fiscal years ended March 31.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended March 31	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Sales	$11,789,976	$10,404,460	$ 9,354,320	$ 7,716,345	$ 6,778,631	$ 6,710,228
Net Profit	175,429-x	172,335-x	175,183	166,315	143,067	59,409
Surplus	308,683	296,340	292,009	188,535	109,220	121,498
Current Assets	1,903,178	1,721,083	1,782,044	1,694,615	1,065,237	900,998
Current Liabilities	1,094,686	912,010	873,244	827,524	516,065	467,644
Net Working Capital	808,492	809,073	908,800	867,091	549,172	433,354
Cash	328,835	436,778	585,018	874,525	424,138	298,715
Government Bonds	600,000	500,000	300,000	98,750	75,000	—

x—Includes $53,000 refundable tax 1944 and $33,000 1943.

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C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
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GORDON F. HARKNESS

The appointment of Mr. Gordon F. Harkness as Manager at Toronto of Montreal Trust Company has been announced by the Directors. Mr. Harkness has been associated with the Company at its Toronto Office for the past 25 years.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 232

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st February next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th December 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. Wedd
General Manager

Toronto, 20th December 1944

Manufacturers Life Promotions

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company announces that at the meeting of the Board of Directors on Thursday, December 21st, the following Head Office appointments were made: J. A. Broadbent, Agency Superintendent; F. A. Nicholson, Agency Superintendent; A. P. Morton, A.I.A., F.A.S., Assistant Actuary; T. B. Morrison, F.A.S., F.A.I.A., Assistant Actuary; A. T. Seedhouse, Assistant Treasurer; S. S. T. Beauregard, Assistant Treasurer.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 218

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of twenty cents (20c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1945, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of February next, to shareholders of record of 30th December, 1944.

By order of the Board.

W. G. MORE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 13th December, 1944.

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter ending Dec. 30th, 1944, payable Jan. 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business Dec. 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board,

J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-three (23c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, payable February 26, 1945 to shareholders of record January 18, 1945.

By Order of the Board,

H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 22, 1944.

period of time. It is in that expectation that the purchase was made. Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. in 1944 paid dividends of $2.00 quarterly on January 3, April 1, July 3 and October 2. The latest quarterly dividend payment of $2.00 was made on January 2, 1945. The company is in a strong financial position. Earnings for 1943 were equivalent to $10.02 per share, comparing with $9.89 for 1942 and $9.86 for 1941. Dividends at the rate of $8.00 annually were paid each year. The shares are listed on the stock exchange and are currently quoted around $165.00 per share, with a current yield to the investor of 4.8%. In my opinion, the shares are safe to hold.

A. E. R., Brantford, Ont.—Proven ore reserves at MADSEN are sufficient for over five years' milling. No reserves have been calculated below the seventh, or 1,100-foot horizon, but diamond drilling has indicated continuation of the main ore bodies to at least 1,250-feet. The present and potential ore position should permit raising the milling rate to around 800 tons when the war ends. Development at depth shows a trend to larger tonnage and a higher grade, and present shaft sinking will open four more levels. When conditions warrant it is likely the milling rate at McKENZIE RED LAKE will be raised to 400 tons against present capacity of 250 tons. The development of the northeast mine here has opened decidedly interesting possibilities and substantially improved the ore position. As a result of the favorable developments on the 1,250-foot level in the northeast mine an inclined winze is to be put down to open four new levels.

D.G.H., Saint John, N.B. — Yes, 1945 will bring some relaxation in the control of production and distribution under which HINDE & DAUCH PAPER CO. OF CANADA has been operating and may bring some easing up of the labor supply, but candidly, prospects for any relief in the raw material shortage are not good, L. F. Winchell, vice-president and general manager, informs the company's shareholders. Present demands for products are highly satisfactory, and, while there are likely to be some cutbacks in this demand, on the other hand, Mr. Winchell anticipates increases to balance on the other. With any kind of a break the company should have a good operating year in 1945, he states. The current year has been another busy one for the company, but due to uncontrollable causes production for 1944 will be slightly down from the previous year.

M.M., Halifax, N.S. — So far a geophysical survey and some diamond drilling have been completed by ELDONA GOLD MINES and this work is reported to have located an interesting geological condition. Present drilling is being concentrated on test holes to assist in rounding out the geophysical survey. The property which consists of 20 claims in Rouyn township, Quebec, adjoins Donalda Mines on the east. The company has about $100,000 in its treasury.

V.E.L., Calgary, Alta.—In my opinion, shares of LAURA SECORD CANDY SHOPS LTD. definitely merit holding. The company's net income for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1944, (including the refundable portion of excess profits taxes but excluding profit made on sale of securities) amounted to $232,321 or 81 cents a share as compared with $239,900 or 83 cents per share the previous year while retained net income was 70 cents per share as compared with 71 cents per share the year before. While such retained net was not sufficient to meet annual dividend requirements of 80 cents per share, for the refundable portion of taxes is not available for payment of dividends, the company had a profit on sale of securities, etc., of $30,041, equal to over 10 cents per share during the year, so that it was not necessary to draw on accumulated surplus. As during the previous year, it was necessary for the company to voluntarily ration its own sales, due to the shortages of raw materials and sugar restrictions, in order to distribute its candies as broadly as possible. Sales amounted to $2,670,402, slightly better than the previous year's $2,633,752 but down from the 1942 all-time high of $2,854,587. Net working capital was slightly increased, from $1,888,797 to $1,896,355. While cash was increased from $138,057 to $473,996, holdings of Government bonds were reduced from $1,460,878 to $1,221,828 and inventories from $332,520 to $246,243. Investment in shares of Fanny Farmer Candy Shops Inc., of $121,263 remained unchanged.

M. M., Halifax, N.S.—The principal interest of COIN LAKE at present is its participation in Heath Gold Mines of which it holds 450,000 vendors' shares, and 600,000 treasury shares purchased for $60,000, and options on a further 900,000 shares. Encouraging results are marking operations here and bulk sampling suggests it may develop into a large tonnage, low grade operation, with a grade of $6 to $7 per ton. A one-third participation was recently acquired in the financing of Marcus Gold Mines, organized on a merger of claims east of Cochenour Willans. A contract has also been awarded for diamond drilling of the company's Lightning River holdings.

W. R. S., Fort William, Ont.—WASA LAKE GOLD MINES is shaping up as a possible large tonnage producer after the war. I understand development plans are being proceeded with looking to production as soon as labor conditions permit and orders have been placed for a mining plant. Twenty-eight claims are held in Beauchastel township, Quebec. Deeper diamond drill holes in the main part of the new north zone indicate persistence of the orebody to depth and an improvement in grade. One section of the north vein which has been indicated over a horizontal length of at least 450 feet, and to a vertical depth of 465 feet or 580 feet on the dip of the vein, is stated to have indicated tonnage of 4,000 tons per vertical foot, with a grade of $5.47 per ton. A shaft was sunk to 220 feet on the south zone in previous work and a considerable tonnage of ore indicated.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Indicates Longer War

BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

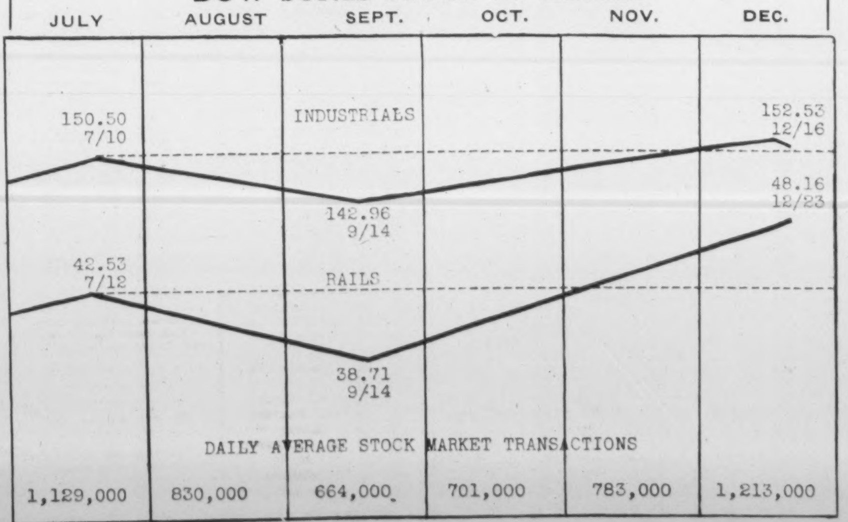
THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: Short Term trend of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Developments of the past several years have quite clearly demonstrated the close relationship between the stock market and war developments. War's outbreak in Europe in 1939 coincided with a peak level for the Dow-Jones industrial average of around 155. The collapse of Allied defense in Western Europe that came with the fall of France and the consequent partial paralysis of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, along with the loss of British and American bastions in the Far East, witnessed the low point in Allied military fortunes. This coincided with a market bottom of 92. There followed a gradual eclipse in Axis initiative. Germany's failure to annihilate the Red Armies, Russia's successful counter-strokes, ejection of Axis units from Africa, and winning of the Battle of the Atlantic, all indicated that military victory in due course would be to the United Nations. These events, culminating with the invasion of Italy during mid-1943, found the stock market, again speaking in terms of the industrial average, at 145, or not far from its level when war initially broke out in Europe.

Since mid-1943 the market has seesawed back and forth in keeping with developments that pointed to a shortening or lengthening of hostilities. Thus, fall of the Fascist regime in Italy in 1943 and successful invasion of France in 1944 each raised hopes as to an early ending of war in Europe and ushered in the greatest market declines of the respective years. Conversely, the long delay before the invasion of France in 1943, and the hold-up now being witnessed in breaking across the Rhine to Berlin, each has suggested a prolonged war and has witnessed the entrance of prices slightly into new high ground above the 145 peak of eighteen months back. As concerns the current upphase, its termination, we believe, will coincide with evidence that Germany's final crust of military resistance has been broken. Then, as against possible moderate strength in the meanwhile, will come major downward market readjustment to the economic and political exigencies of conversion from war to peace.

OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS. The most important consideration to keep in mind at this time is the fact that, domestically speaking, the nation's industry has been enjoying a war boom of several years' duration, during which time heavy outpouring of government funds has created extraordinary levels of production, employment, and national income, including corporation profits. With termination of war spending, there are many serious problems that will be faced with probable contraction in the current level of business and employment. These problems should prove of passing, or temporary, nature, but may require a number of months for satisfactory solution. During such readjustment it is doubtful that a heavy consumer goods buying movement will develop as unemployment will be rising and some premium will be placed upon conservation of savings by the bulk of the consumer class. There, nevertheless, exists a considerable need for consumer durable goods, including capital assets such as residence and apartment dwellings and, with conclusion of the transition readjustment from war to peace, rising employment should engender sufficient consumer and producer expenditures to create, along with foreign purchases of our goods, a new period of extremely active business

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

Importance of the Annual Report as Valuable Public Relations Medium

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although the annual report has long been established as a natural means of communication between an insurance company and its policyholders, it is only in recent years that its value as an important public relations medium has also been receiving recognition.

A series of studies made by the Institute of Life Insurance, a body formed largely for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding of life insurance by the people generally, make it clear that the annual report can be made an effective instrument for building goodwill for the individual company and the business as a whole.

IT IS now pretty well established that through the publication of their annual reports in the press and elsewhere the insurance companies are afforded an excellent opportunity to present a lucid account of their operations and so bring about a better understanding of the essential function insurance performs in the social and economic life of the country.

It is also a fact that in recent years there has been a distinct improvement in many cases in the manner in which the story of the year's progress is set forth for the benefit of policyholders and the public. Instead of the bleak and grim mass of financial statistics and technical terms which served mostly to confuse rather than impress those who had the hardihood to try to wade through them, many of the annual report advertisements appearing lately have been of the attention-compelling, confidence-building type, because the copy has been cleverly designed to appeal to the interest and understanding of the average reader.

As part of its public relations activities, the Institute of Life Insurance has made a series of studies of annual reports as a means of contributing to the welfare of the business. The first study was devoted primarily to the establishment of the concept of the annual report as an important public relations medium.

Simplification Needed

As to the second study, it was mainly a report on the progress made in the presentation of management's story to policyholders, with emphasis placed on the advantage of directing the story to the whole body of policyholders and not only to the few who might be versed in financial statements. In the third study, annual reports which had recently appeared were reviewed in the light of the broad concept that in these times management is judged not only by financial accomplishments but also by the important fundamental—how well it is serving society. The annual report was declared to be a natural medium for establishing in the public mind a consciousness of the social and economic contribution of the life insurance business.

In the fourth study, published a few weeks ago, it is pointed out that while the annual report has become established as "a natural vehicle of communication between the management of a life insurance company and its policyholders, the contribution that it can make to an increased appreciation of the social and economic services of life insurance in the public interest—the picture it gives of the progress of management—is very largely dependent upon the success with which the presentation of the story is related to policyholder interest and understanding."

It is admitted that it may be too much to expect that "the financial statements depicting the company's condition and progress in operating results can ever be so simplified as to be comprehensible to all its policyholders, or that the language of the business can be completely clarified for the layman; but by setting this up as an objective and working towards it, the opportunity is open to increasing an understanding of the business by the people whom it serves."

Social Responsibility

Attention is directed to the fact that the war has brought home to business generally the necessity for being vocal in its public relations, and that part of its social responsibility is to present the requisite information to enable the public to reach its own conclusions as to how well business serves the public interest. It is not enough to assume that public acceptance of its product or service means public acceptance and approval of the business itself. Public opinion tests show that while a product may rate high the company making it may rate very low in public esteem.

Another fact disclosed by this study is that the public will read annual reports if they are made interesting, but not otherwise. A broad sampling of opinion showed that some annual statement advertisements rated high in reader interest, and it is reported that a number of life insurance companies which have tried to present their reports to policyholders in friendly terms have found these reports tremendously effective in building goodwill. In so far as it makes news, the usefulness of the annual report as a public relations instrument can be extended through advertising beyond the immediate audience of policyholders to which it is directed.

There is evidence that progress has been made towards simplifying and stating in terms of stockholder and policyholder interest the essential facts of business operations, although it is admitted that this is no easy problem and that much work remains to be done in corporate and insurance accounting before the annual report is as completely informative and comprehensible as might be desirable.

What Public Wants to Know

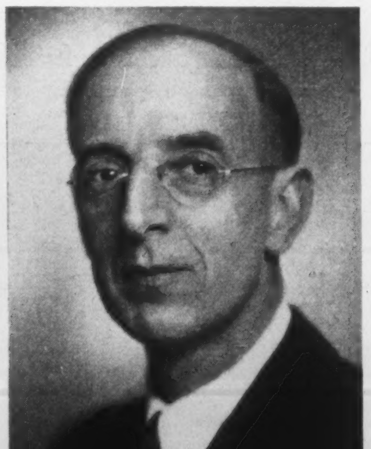
It is also brought out by this study that while the public may not be interested in the formal accounting statements of operations of a business, it can be demonstrated that the public is interested in where the money comes from and where the money goes. It is also pointed out that "it is in this approach to the presentation of the financial figures that management is finding the key not merely to the enlisting of public interest in the figures, but also to the presentation of the basic facts as to how it is meeting its social-economic obligations."

It is not overlooked that the operations of a life insurance company do not embrace the same elements that are present in industry, but the story of where the money comes from and where it goes can undoubtedly be used to show clearly the extent to which life insurance companies are operated for the benefit of the policyholders and their beneficiaries. Examples are cited of modern annual statements published by some other industries which show how the story of a business can be told "with stark simplicity in terms that meet the reader's interest and are almost universally comprehensible."

Such statements by their simplicity and positive approach are effective in removing from the reader's mind the idea that the business is operated primarily for the profit of the few. They make plain the fact that "the basic function of a business is to serve the public, and that most of the money it takes in goes for jobs, for materials that make jobs and for the equipment that is essential to the provision of jobs."

This study shows that the same trend is observable in the life insurance business, with more and more companies showing the source and distribution of their income dollars. It is also to be noted that more of the progressive fire and casualty companies are following the same trend in their advertising. This is an effective way of bringing about public recognition of the fact that the business is operated for the benefit of the insured.

So realistic was this "bookstall," huriedly erected in Parliament Square at the height of England's anti-invasion praparations, that some people walked right up to it to buy a paper before discovering that the books and periodicals were merely painted on the outside. It was really a steel and concrete machine-gun post, which recently has been removed.



MR. CHARLES L. PHILLIPS has been elected President of the Fidelity Insurance Company of Canada. Mr. Phillips is Executive Vice-President of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

MR. A. E. PERRY has been appointed Manager of the Toronto Office of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and Vice-President and Manager of the Fidelity Insurance Company of Canada.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

What is the protection afforded Canadian policyholders of an American company called the Agricultural Insurance Company, and what is the amount of business transacted by this company in Canada? How long has it been doing business here?

—D. W. K., London, Ont.

Agricultural Insurance Company, with head office at Watertown, New York State and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1863, and has transacted business in Canada under Dominion license from 1870 to 1873 and from 1879 to 1897, and since 1917 it has again been operating in this country under Dominion license. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $186,810 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1943 its total assets in this country were $378,911, while its total Canadian liabilities amounted to $120,551, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $258,360. Comparing this amount with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability in Canada, $87,590, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in this country in relation of the volume of business transacted here. Its net fire premiums written in Canada in 1943 were $125,315, and its net written premiums other than fire were $23,269, a total of $148,584. Its Canadian policyholders are fully protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, About Insurance:

I am interested in obtaining a report on the financial standing of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company of Toronto. Is this an old-established company? Are all claims under its policies readily collectable, and is it safe to insure with?

—L. M. C., Kingston, Ont.

Excelsior Life Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, was organized and incorporated in 1889, and commenced business in 1890. At first it limited its operations to the Province of Ontario, but in 1897 this limitation was removed, and since that year it has been carrying on business under Dominion license. At December 31, 1943, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets were $30,300,396, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $28,859,396, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $1,441,000. As the paid up capital amounted to $200,000, there was a net surplus of $1,241,000 over capital, policy reserves, special reserves and all liabilities. Its total income in 1943 was $5,527,726, while its total disbursements amounted to $3,180,579, showing an excess of income over disbursements of $2,347,147. Its disbursements under insurance and annuity contracts totalled $1,843,150 as follows: Death claims, $755,030; matured endowments, $233,556; disability claims, $20,294; surrender values, $557,048; dividends to policyholders, $218,767; annuity contracts, $58,455. Policyholders are amply protected, all claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

More Labor for Mines Must Wait on Curtailment of Munitions

By JOHN M. GRANT

WHILE improvement in the labor situation was reported from most of the mining camps across the Dominion in the final month of 1944, it is generally believed this change is only of a temporary nature. There are no present indications of any expansion of the movement of manpower back to the mines in the early months of the new year and any permanent relief will depend on the curtailment of munition manufacture as the end of the war approaches. Further, unless hostilities cease in the near future more gold mines are likely to temporarily discontinue milling and devote their entire attention to rebuilding depleted ore reserves and preparing for more normal times when operations can be continued on a basis of assured and profitable output. The revised estimates of the war's duration tends to add to the worries of gold producers but in the long run the mines which have suspended milling may prove to have benefitted the shareholders, as when they resume some will be able to do so at an increased capacity and minus the difficulties which today result in high costs.

•

Along with the reports of a noticeable improvement in labor conditions last month was evidence of greater efficiency on the part of the workers in some of the areas. Absenteeism was less than for some months. Curtailment of the aluminum plant at Arvida, Quebec, helped out the mines in eastern Canada, and following a custom of recent years a number of farmers are again working for the winter in the mines. Although the larger base metal producers in the east are still short of men the smaller mines have increased their crews to near capacity. Gains are also reported by the gold mines but this has not meant much in the way of higher output, the additional help largely being utilized in ore preparation. With farmers available following a late harvesting season conditions in Manitoba are better. British Columbia reports that the arrival of seasonal farm labor has helped the situation. Underground employment at the coast had reached an all-time low during the late-summer and early-fall months but it is hoped conditions this winter will be even better than a year ago as undoubtedly some of this seasonal help was initiated to the work during the past winter.

•

Suspension of production by Hard Rock Gold Mines at the end of the year and plans of MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines to shut down its mill about the middle of March, as previously commented on, will have no bearing on operations at Little Long Lac Gold Mines, in the same camp, it is officially stated. While Little Long Lac is meeting the problems inherent in operating any gold mine under wartime conditions its ore situation is reported in first-class shape. Ore reserves at the end of 1944 are expected to be above those of a year ago and grade is holding fairly well. Production is down but earnings last year may be slightly above 1943.

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Hollinger Consolidated officials are understood to be well pleased with the results of last summer's drilling of the Labrador Mining & Exploration main iron ore deposit. First work below surface is said to have indicated unusually high grade ore along with large tonnage. The company's engineers have been assembling the data from the season's work on the big concessions which it holds in Labrador and Northern Quebec and until these have been compiled little information will be available. There have also been reports of some base metal indications although nothing official has yet been heard.

•

No resumption of operations for Magnet Consolidated Mines is proposed until after the war but company officials state that this will require not more than a month and that cost of again getting into production will be low. It is calculated blocked out ore reserves total 32,000 tons, while there is a probable reserve of an additional 80,000 tons.

•

Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co., Cariboo district, B.C., in the month of November had its highest milling rate since the month of March, although the quantity treated was not impressive when compared with that up to about three years ago. In November 2,733 tons were milled and output was valued at $36,229, an average of $13.25 per ton. Production for the first 11 months of 1944 was $483,632 as against $571,377 in the like period of 1943.

Queenston Gold Mines, adjoining and controlled by Upper Canada Mines, has in the limited development work and fairly extensive diamond drilling carried out revealed tonnage possibilities entirely pleasing to its sponsors. This property in the East Kirkland Lake area was getting development nicely underway and coming along towards the production stage when the war intervened. A mill capacity of at least 500 tons appears likely for this property but this may even be doubled. It was recently reported that a drill hole in the northwest section of the large property, in ground not previously explored, proved highly interesting and indicated big widths. The formation and values were promising but further holes will be necessary to explore its full width.

•

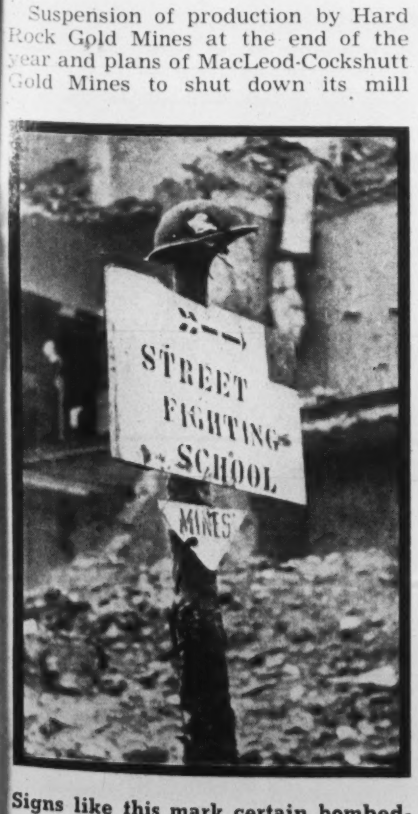
Conway Gold Mines Limited is the name of the company formed last summer under a Quebec charter to take over a group of 14 claims in Guillet township, previously under option to Belleterre Quebec Mines. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, all issued. Belleterre Quebec receives 2,399,994 shares, with the remainder going to the original vendors. Surface exploration located two gold-bearing quartz veins, one being traced for 1,000 feet. Shaft sinking is planned as soon as restrictions on this kind of work are removed.

•

The International Nickel Company of Canada in 1944 was prevented from taking full advantage of its increased plant capacity and setting up of a new production record due to shortage of labor, absenteeism and the lowered efficiency resulting from employment of inexperienced miners, according to R. C. Stanley, chairman and president of the company. While the quantity of nickel supplied to the United Nations for war purposes was greater than the peacetime output the total for 1944 was under that of 1943. The steel industry continued to be the largest consumer of nickel, while the next largest consuming industries were those producing copper-base alloys and the nickel-chromium alloys for electrical and heat resistance. It is stated that while the company has given attention to the development of new peacetime products, this work has been subordinated to the task of keeping war production at the highest possible level.

•

With emphasis placed on development rather than production in 1944, Berens River Mines reports an operating loss of $58,000 for the first 10 months of the year. The zinc concentrating plant which was started to meet war needs is still running but as no profit has been made in this operation there will be no regrets when the contracts are cancelled. Some disappointment was experienced when the good developments met with on the 17th level, in fact, the best since the 300-foot level was opened up, were not encountered on the 18th level. A vertical fault has thrown the main vein on the 1,800-foot level and it has not yet been picked up.



Signs like this mark certain bombed-out sections of London, used now as a street fighting school, where Allied troops get training from veterans in this type of warfare.

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Let us show the Way!

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Province	Total Families	Combined Circulation
Nova Scotia	124,020	55,007
Prince Edward Island	19,590	6,873
New Brunswick	93,479	34,161
Quebec	647,854	335,482
Ontario	902,291	535,391
Manitoba	165,249	87,106
Saskatchewan	190,137	89,808
Alberta	175,744	120,337
British Columbia	198,362	134,685
Miscellaneous	......	52,695
Total	2,516,726	1,451,545

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THE *Magazines of Canada*

GIVE ECONOMICAL NATION-WIDE COVERAGE

Comparative Prices of Unlisted Stocks

Compiled by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto

	Dec. 31, 1942 Bid	Dec. 31, 1942 Asked	Dec. 31, 1943 Bid	Dec. 31, 1943 Asked	Dec. 29, 1944 Bid	Dec. 29, 1944 Asked
INDUSTRIAL STOCKS						
Aikenhead Hardware Pref.					75.00	80.00
Anglo Can. Telephone "A"	7.50	8.25	8.10	9.50	9.75	10.50
Anglo Can. Tel. 5½% Pfd.	40.00	43.75	46.50		52.50	
Atlas Steel Com.	17.50	22.00	25.00	26.25	38.00	43.00
Atlas Steel 1st Pref.					106.50	109.50
B.C. Sugar	66.00		73.00	76.00	88.00	
B.C. Tel. 1st Pref.	103.00		112.00		112.25	
Brandram Henderson Com.			4.00		4.25	
Brinton Peterboro Carpet					62.50	
Can. Co-op. Wool Growers	8.00	9.50	8.50		8.50	
Can. Industries "A" Com.	150.00		156.00		158.50	
Can. Industries "B" Com.	147.00	153.00	155.00	159.00	158.00	162.00
Can. Industries 7% Pfd.	161.00	165.00	170.00		171.00	172.00
Can. Ingersoll Rand	60.00	65.00	53.00	63.00	60.50	65.00
Can. Machinery Com.	7.25	9.50	6.10	8.00	7.00	8.00
Can. Motor Lamp "A" & "B"	6.50	8.75	8.00	9.00	8.25	8.75
Can. Tire Corporation					14.75	16.00
Can. Western Lumber Com.	.20	.45	.50		1.25	1.50
Can. Westinghouse	37.50	40.00	46.50	47.75	55.00	59.00
Can. Wire & Cable Pref.	107.00	109.00	108.00	110.00	108.00	110.00
Capital Wire Cloth Pfd.	18.00		17.50	20.00	21.00	24.00
Cassidy's Ltd. Pfd.			53.00		92.00	
Chase, A. W., 8.00 Pfd. Bonus	15.00	18.50	16.00		26.50	
Claude Neon 7% Pfd.	2.00	3.00	6.50		25.00	
Colonial Realty Com.	2.50		3.00		3.80	5.10
Colonial Steamships Com.	47.00	52.00	62.00	66.00	75.00	78.50
Detroit Inter. Bridge					12.50	
Dunlop Tire 5% Pfd.	17.50	20.00	23.75	25.25	26.00	27.00
Eastern Steel Pref.					21.75	23.00
Easy Washing Machine 7% Pfd.	8.00	10.00	9.50	10.50	10.00	11.50
Edmonton Stock Yards Units					60.00	70.00
Galt Brass Com.	10.00	12.00	12.00		16.50	
Goderich Elevator	8.00	9.00	10.75	11.75	12.00	14.00
Guardian Realty Pfd.	12.50	15.00	19.00		25.00	30.00
Gurney Foundry Pref.					2.15	3.15
Hart Battery Com.	5.25		5.75		7.50	
Highland Dairy Pfd.		45.00	51.00		56.00	
Homewood Sanitarium					92.00	105.00
Industrial Accept. Corp. Pfd.		82.00	85.00		100.00	
Ingram & Bell Pfd.	88.00		92.50		94.00	
Kingston Ship Building Com.	11.50	13.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	
Loblaw Groceterias Inc. Com.	11.00	13.00	10.35	11.50	13.00	14.00
Maritime Tel. & Tel.					14.00	
Moirs Ltd. 6% Pfd.	18.50	21.50	40.00		82.50	
Morrison Brass Units	5.50	7.00		14.00	11.00	15.00
Mount Royal Hotel New Com.					4.50	6.00
National Drug & Chem. Com.					3.75	4.75
National Hosiery Pref.					4.00	
Neilson, Wm., Com.	10.00		11.00		12.50	
Neilson, Wm., Pref.	100.00		101.00		101.00	
New Brunswick Tel. Com.	11.00		11.00	13.50	12.50	15.25
New Method Laundry 6½% Pfd.	74.00		76.00		95.00	
Office Specialty Com.					14.00	
Ont. Tobacco Pfd. Bonus	16.00	18.50	17.00		16.00	
Provincial Paper 7% Pfd.	93.50	97.00	100.00		107.00	109.00
Riverside Silk "B"	1.75		2.25			
Ruddy, E. L., Pref.					90.00	
Sawyer Massey Com.					1.15	
Standard Fuel Com.	1.00		1.00		2.50	
Standard Fuel 6½% Pfd.	50.00	53.00	66.00		90.00	95.00
Stedman Bros. 6% Pfd.	53.00	56.00	55.00	58.00	61.00	
St. John Dry Dock Pref.					98.00	101.00
United Farmers Co-Op.	3.50	5.00	3.00		3.00	4.10
United Steel "A" Pfd.	23.00	24.50	22.25	23.75	25.00	26.00
Waterloo Mfg.	2.50		3.75	5.00	4.00	5.25
Western Grain 6½% Pfd.	7.00		29.50	33.00	30.00	
TRUST & LOAN STOCKS						
Brockville Loan & Savings	43.00		45.00		51.00	
Commercial Finance Com.	6.50	9.50	7.25	8.25	7.00	8.50
Crown Trust	60.00		59.00		62.00	
Eastern Trust	150.00		145.00		150.00	
Lambton Loan	34.00		35.25	40.00	43.00	47.50
Montreal Trust				63.00	64.00	
Nova Scotia Trust	85.00		143.00		145.00	
Premier Trust	24.00	27.50	38.00		51.00	
Trust & Guarantee (New)	28.00	31.00	37.00	40.00	55.00	
Victoria Loan & Savings	62.00	68.00	73.00	80.00	89.00	
INSURANCE STOCKS						
British America Assce.	50.00	52.50	50.50		55.00	
Canadian Fire Ins.	70.00	78.00	73.00		80.00	85.00
Confederation Life 30% Pd.	125.00	131.00	125.00	133.00	136.00	
Continental Life 20% Pd.	30.00	34.00		31.50	30.00	33.25
Crown Life Fully Pd.	250.00	264.00	250.00		281.00	
Dominion Life 50% Pd.	177.00	200.00	175.00		170.00	
Empire Life 25% Pd.	4.25	5.25	8.00	9.00	14.25	
Excelsior Life 40% Pd.	67.00	72.00	77.00		86.00	
Great West Life	210.00	222.00	250.00		280.00	300.00
Guar. Co. of N.A. Fully Pd.	220.00		200.00		205.00	
Halifax Insurance	14.25	15.25	14.50	16.50	15.75	17.50
Manufacturers Life	210.00	222.00	240.00		260.00	275.00
Monarch Life 10% Pd.	31.00	34.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	
National Life 25% Pd.	7.50	10.00	10.00		22.00	
Sovereign Life 25% Pd.	11.00	12.50	15.00		27.50	
Toronto General Ins.	4.00	5.50	4.25	5.25	5.50	
Western Assce. Com.	36.25	38.50	43.00	47.00	52.50	
Western Assce. Pfd.	41.00	44.00	41.00		42.00	
INVESTMENT TRUST SHARES						
Can. Gen. Investments	7.75	8.50	10.00	11.00	12.50	13.50
Can. Investors Corp.	4.25		5.70	6.25	5.75	6.75
Debenture & Securities Pfd.	61.50		75.00		92.50	
Inv. Foundation Units					52.00	55.00
Third Can. Gen. Inv. Trust	1.50	1.70	2.30	3.00	2.80	
POWER ISSUES						
Calgary Power 6% Pfd.	99.00	103.00	103.50		104.00	
Great Lakes Power Pfd.	100.00	103.75	110.00		114.50	117.50
International Utilities 3.50 Pfd.					56.00	
McLaren Power Com.	15.00	16.50				
Montreal Island Power Pfd.	41.00		41.00		40.00	
Nova Scotia L. & P. Pfd.	105.00		104.00			
Nova Scotia L. & P. Com.	95.00		78.00		86.00	

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF UNLISTED BONDS

	Dec. 31, 1942 Bid	Dec. 31, 1942 Asked	Dec. 31, 1943 Bid	Dec. 31, 1943 Asked	Dec. 29, 1944 Bid	Dec. 29, 1944 Asked
INDUSTRIAL BONDS						
Acadia Sugar 6's 54			100.00	103.50	102.00	105.00
Algoma Central Ry. 5's '59	19.00	21.50	32.00	34.75	67.00	71.00
Brandram Henderson 6's '56					96.50	100.00
Brantford Roofing 5's '59					99.25	100.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7's '50	71.00		82.50	85.00	105.00	110.00
Can. Machinery 6's '55	98.00	101.75	94.00	97.50	96.25	
Can. Theatre 5's '51	85.00		80.00		85.00	
Dominion Wool 5's '64					94.00	95.00
Gurney Foundry 5½'s '49	84.00	88.00	96.00	99.00	100.00	
Robert Gair Income Notes 6's '56					96.00	
Investment Bond & Share 5's '47					76.25	
Lake St. John P. & P. 5's '61			75.00	77.00	96.00	99.50
Legare 5's '61			95.00	100.00	96.25	
Montreal Drydock 6's '48	85.00	88.00	95.00	98.50	97.00	100.00
Morrison Brass 7½'s '47	101.00		101.00			
Municipal Bankers '31	11.50		15.00		17.00	
National Utilities 6's '48			75.00		82.00	
Silverwood 6's '66			99.00		101.50	
Sterling Coal 6's '45	99.00		100.00		99.75	
United Amusement 5's '56	98.00					
United Steel 5's '56					102.00	101.00
REALTY BONDS						
Adelaide-Peter 6¼'s '48	40.00	44.00	46.00	52.00	49.00	
Adelaide Sheppard 7's '48	22.00	25.00	32.00		42.00	
Albert Bay 5's '50	59.50	61.75	61.50	63.50	65.75	
Ancroft Place 4's '56	46.50	50.00	49.00	53.00	52.50	
Balfour Bldg. 3's '43	46.00		48.50	51.00	58.00	
Bay-Adelaide 1st Mtge. 6½'s '47			24.00	27.00	26.00	
Bloor St. George 7's '46	46.50	49.50	54.00	56.50	60.00	
Clarendon Apts. 7's '46	24.00	26.50	30.00	33.00	37.00	40.00
Clarendon Prop. 7's '47	24.00	26.50	30.00	33.00	37.00	40.00
General Brock Hotel 3's '54	35.00	38.50	52.00	55.00	62.00	
Godfrey Realty 4's '52 W.S.	53.00	56.00	64.00		80.00	
Insur. Exchange 3-4-5	54.00		58.00	61.00	65.00	
Keefer Realty 5's '55			38.00		42.00	
Lombard Realty 2½'s '51 W.S.	26.00	27.50	27.00	29.00	25.00	27.00
London Realty 6½'s '50	96.00		100.00		100.00	
Lord Nelson Hotel 4's '47	50.00		58.00	60.50	73.50	
Mayor Bldg. 3's '42					75.00	
Ontario Bldg. 3's '43	41.00	45.00	44.00	46.00	47.25	
Oshawa Bldg. 3-4's '53	59.00	62.00	67.50	71.00	72.00	
Richmond Bay 6½'s '47	96.50	98.50	99.50	101.00	102.00	104.00
Richmond Bldg. 7's '47			12.50	15.00	21.00	23.50
St. Cath. Stan. Real. 3-3½-4's '57	60.00	63.00	67.50	70.00	76.50	
Wellington Bldg. 5½'s serial	61.00		67.00		73.00	
York Adelaide Garage 1st Mtge.					14.00	

D. MATHESON

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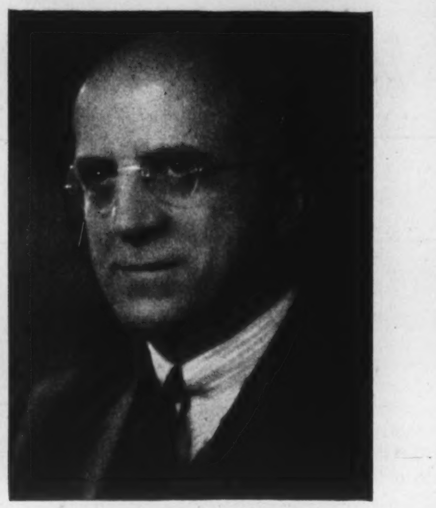

W. F. LANGFORD

For some time Donald Matheson, Secretary of The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, has expressed the wish to retire from active business life, and at a recent meeting of the Company's Board of Directors his resignation was regretfully accepted. His retirement climaxes a notable business career embracing more than forty years of service with the Company.

To occupy the vacated post, J. M. Pauline has been appointed Secretary. W. F. Langford has been appointed Associate Secretary. Both men are veterans of the last war. They have spent many years in the service of The Imperial Life and are highly qualified for the positions they now hold.

Britain's Great Need Is Export Guidance

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

So far the British Government has done little to help meet the country's well-known need for exports after the war. Industry and the public at large are becoming aroused by the need but the Government, Mr. Layton says, still hasn't let it be known how full operation is to be achieved or given any other indication of definite policy.

BRITISH opinion is now fully awake on the question of exports. It is not that the economic experts, or the businessmen, are talking about them, or even that they have become a favorite subject of discussion in the House of Commons. The real test of what Britain is thinking is what the British people, the ordinary men and women, are talking about, and it is a curious and remarkable fact that they are doing quite a bit of talking about exports. For this, no doubt, the Press is mainly responsible.

All the major daily Press organs have been dealing with the need for Britain to set about restoring her overseas trade, and they have published some strongly-worded leaders on the question. Now, as their letter columns show, the public is talking back and asking for action. So, too, members of Parliament, who started up on the export line, are finding pressure from their constituencies to press the Government for information and a ruling on policy. During past weeks the Government has in fact given information and pronounced policy, but the information was the awe-inspiring record of the collapse of British exports during the war, and the policy, so far as it could be understood was no policy while the German war is on, very little policy while the Japanese war continues, and after that we would see.

All things considered, no one can blame the Government. It is not easy to relax the straightjacket which encompasses British exports, since it is a straightjacket compelled by war needs, and these needs have not relaxed. Moreover, it is necessary to avoid giving the impression to the world at large that Britain is letting up in any degree from her war effort. But though this is understandable, it is regrettable.

The plain fact is that exports, if not life and death to the British people, are a *sine qua non* of the sort of standard of living that is alone tolerable in this island.

The new economics argues that it may be much better to grow wheat in Britain to give bread to all, and would have something like self-sufficiency in agriculture, and argues too that if there is a great limitation of imported manufactured goods then British factories will not need to look overseas but can find their outlet predominantly at home. Well, this may be so, but it is most unlikely that it will be so. Nothing in historical precedent or economic argument suggests it.

Unless we are to become a race of guessers and—that worst of things—political economists, we must see more than political deceitfulness in the fact that the Argentine can grow wheat and beef better than Britain can, that wool comes easier from Australia than the South Downs, that timber grows more profusely in Russia and Canada than in Scotland.

Can't Change Geography

The geographical distribution of the world's resources is an act of God, not of a group of intriguing capitalists, and upon it is founded the case for the international division of labor, and upon that division is based the argument for a great export trade for Britain, whose natural resources are coal and iron, skill and capital.

The essential requirements of British industrial and commercial resurgence, and of an adequate standard of living for the British people, must come very largely from overseas, and they must be paid for in the only way they can be paid for, by exports. This time Britain has no fat. Before, she had substantial foreign balances, large gold holdings, so that a deficiency on the balance of payments could be dealt with. Now she has become a debtor nation with a vengeance, and must secure revenue from overseas not merely sufficient to pay for her imports but also to yield the surplus out of which debts can be redeemed.

Therefore, it would be a great comfort to the country to know that the Government had in mind a definite policy for exports, to put into full operation immediately war requirements permitted. It would be a comfort to think that intensive planning was going on now, with industry and government co-operating intimately. It would sustain hope to know that, without prejudice to the war process, certain things were even now being done to open up oversea markets.

But the evidence is the other way. The House of Commons rings to nice words about exports, but when it comes to the point industry blames the Government for a lack of guidance, and the Government blames industry for not co-operating. Export trade will not be revived this way. The United States has a spot authorization plan, which empowers a company to go ahead and make what it likes provided it does not interfere with the prosecution of war contracts. The steel industry, to mention one, has said in Britain that a similar plan would work here.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

OF

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY

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GORDON F. HARKNESS

AS

MANAGER AT TORONTO

January 1, 1945

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
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